

# THE AMERICAN FARMER.



"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT  
"AGRICOLAS." . . . . Virg.

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## COLZA, RAPE—THEIR—CULTURE—THEIR OIL, &c.

NINEVEH, Warren County, Va.,  
January 15th, 1853.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

In this month's number of the Farmer, you quote from the report of the Light House Board, recommending the use of the Colza oil and the cultivation of the Rape seed. Will you be so kind as to inform your numerous subscribers and readers, how this seed is raised?—that is, how and when is it planted? How cultivated? When does it ripen? How is it harvested? What quantity will it produce, per acre, on good wheat land? Is it an exhauster? What will it bring, per bushel, in market? Where would we find a market for it—and at what price could seed be obtained for planting purposes?—and what quantity of seed would be required, per acre?

I believe the farmers of this section of Virginia, would promote their interest by cultivating a greater variety of crops, and not depend entirely upon wheat and corn. These frequently fail or fall short, and the farmer has no other crop to supply the deficiency. If we can add to the number of our farm crops, and add such things as will, in a general way, pay as good profits as wheat or corn, a great desideratum will be obtained. Probably this "rape seed" is the very thing we want. Your answers to my interrogatories will decide me as to my making an experiment in raising it—therefore, all the information you can give, will be most thankfully received and properly appreciated by

Your obed't servant, W. BOWEN.

Replies by the Editor of the American Farmer.

We comply with pleasure with the requests of our esteemed correspondent, so far as it is in our power.

1. The first six questions our correspondent will find answered by the essay of the Rev'd. W. L. Rham, which we append. We have selected this article out of several at our command, as it is more minute in its details than either of the others.

2. Neither Rape-seed nor Colza-seed being grown in our country, there is, consequently, no market for it here. If the cultivation of these crops were extensively carried on here, a market would soon spring up, and so would mills for converting them into oil. Especially would such be the case if the

oil is really of the superior quality represented by the Light House Board in their report to Congress.

3. As neither of these vegetables are grown here, we take it for granted that there are no seed to be had in our country. In England, Holland, Germany and Flanders where they are extensively cultivated, the seed may be obtained, but at what price we know not. Our Seedsmen would, we have no doubt, fill any orders in a few weeks.

4. The last question is answered by the essay of the Rev. Mr. Rham.

5. We doubt very much if the culture of either of these crops are suited to our country—the degree of neatness in their cultivation, and labor required, appear to forbid us to hope that we shall ever see the Colza, and Rape-culture, carried on among us, or that we shall ever write an Editorial for the American Farmer by a light produced by American grown and manufactured Colza oil.

### RAPE—BRASSICA NAPUS.

"This plant, which is of the cabbage tribe, is cultivated, like *cole*, or *colza*, for the sake of its seeds, from which oil is extracted by grinding and pressure. It is also extensively cultivated in England for the succulent food which its thick and fleshy stem and leaves supply to sheep when other fodder is scarce.

"The mode of cultivation for the colza and rape for seed is nearly the same. The colza takes a longer time to come to maturity, and produces more seed. The rape grows on less fertile soils, and may be sowed in spring as well as in autumn. Both are hardy, and resist the winter's frost.

"The seed-bed, where the cultivation is on a small scale, is usually prepared by digging or trenching with the spade in a good loamy soil, neither too sandy nor too wet. A large proportion of rotten dung is spread evenly over it, and dug in six inches deep, and the surface is raked fine. The seed is sowed broad-cast or in drills; the latter is the best method; it is then slightly covered with the rake; and if the ground will allow of it without risk of its being bound too hard in case of dry weather, it is well rolled or trodden with the feet. The seed must not be sowed too thick; and the plants, as soon as they have six leaves, must be thinned to a distance of four or five inches in the rows, which will make them stronger and better furnished with roots. One acre of seed-bed will furnish plants for ten acres or more. The seed is

sowed in July or August, that the plants may not run to seed the same year, which they are apt to do if sowed early; and they are transplanted in September or October, on land which has already borne a profitable crop. As this crop is a substitute for a fallow on rich, heavy land, too much pains cannot be taken to keep it free from weeds. Winter barley and rye, which are reaped early in July, are very proper crops to be succeeded by rape or colza. The stubble should be ploughed two or three times, to pulverize and clean it. A good coat of rotten dung should be put on, and the land ploughed in ridges, as for turnips. The plants should be put in on the ridges ten inches apart. It requires great care in taking them up, not to break the fibres of the roots; they should be raised with a fork, and placed gently, with the fine earth adhering to them, in flat baskets, and in a slanting position, so that the tops may be upward. In planting, the holes should be made with a large, thick dibble, that the plants may be introduced without doubling up the principal roots or breaking the fibres. The earth should be pressed to the root by a short dibble, inserted to the right or left of the hole made by the first dibble; or which is better in stiff soils, a hole should be made with a narrow hoe, of sufficient depth to allow the plant to be placed in it, and another hoe should follow to draw the earth to the plant. Thus two men with hoes, and one woman, will plant a row more rapidly than could be done in any other way. The man who fills up the holes places his foot by the side of each plant as he goes on, to press the earth to the roots.

"An expeditious mode of planting rape is used in *Flanders*. A spade ten inches wide is pushed vertically into the ground, and by drawing the handle towards his body, the laborer makes a wedge-like opening; a woman inserts a plant in each side of this opening, and when the man removes the spade, the earth falls back against the plants. The woman puts her foot between the two plants, and they are then fixed in their places. In this operation the man moves backward, and the woman, who puts in the plants, forward. Instead of the spade, an instrument is also used called the *plantoir*. It consists of two sharp-pointed stakes, a foot or more apart, connected by a cross-handle at the top, and a bar at about eight or ten inches from the points. This instrument is pressed into the ground by the handles, assisted by the foot placed on the lower bar, and makes two holes, a foot apart, into which the plants are placed, and earthed round as before. This is done when the land has not been laid up into high ridges.

"When a large field is to be planted, a more expeditious mode is adopted; and this is the most usual practice in *Holland* and *Germany*. The land having been prepared, and the manure well incorporated, a deep furrow is drawn with the plough; women follow with baskets of plants, which they set, a foot apart, slanting against the furrow slice. When the plough returns, the earth is thrown against these plants, and a man or woman follows, with the foot, presses the earth down upon the roots. Sometimes plants are put into each furrow, which is then ten inches or more wide; but the cultivators put them only in every alternate furrow. In this case also, there are no ridges. The season of the year affords sufficient moisture, in the north of Europe, to ensure the growth of the plants, and if they have escaped the fly in the seed-bed, they

are now tolerably safe; no farther attention is requisite till spring; the weeds are then carefully extirpated by the hand and hoe; and where the distance of the plants admits of it, the light plough stirs the ground between the rows, throwing the earth towards the stems, yet so as to leave each plant in a little basin, to catch the water and conduct it to the roots. When the plants are invigorated with rich liquid manure, such as night-soil mixed with water, or the drainings from dung hills, they become extremely luxuriant, and every trouble or expense bestowed upon them is amply repaid. The difference between a crop partially neglected and another carefully cultivated, often exceeds fifty per cent.

"A moderate return of seed for colza is thirty bushels per acre; but it frequently exceeds fifty. The value on the continent is nearly the same as that of wheat. In England it is somewhat less, owing to the quantity imported. It is usually sold by the last of ten quarters.

"There is not much difference between the value of colza and rape seed, (called *navette* in French,) but the latter produces less. When the rape is transplanted before winter, it is much more productive than when sowed in spring. In the latter case it produces seed the same year. It is sowed in drills, and thinned out by the hoe; and in favorable seasons a tolerable crop is obtained. It is generally sowed on land which could not be brought into a proper tilth after harvest, and which would require the frost of winter to mellow it.

"Great crops of cole seed and rape have been produced by merely preparing and burning the surface and ploughing in the ashes; and these crops, alternating with oats, have in many instances so exhausted the soil as to cause a great prejudice against them in the minds of the landlords. Many leases have a clause prohibiting its cultivation, except to be eaten green by sheep. The principal cause, however, of the discrimination of this crop in England, is the inferior price obtained for the seed when compared with wheat, which can be raised on the same land, and is a more certain crop.

"The rape and colza open their seed very unequally. The lower pods are ready to burst before those at the top are full. If the season is wet at harvest, much of the seed is lost; and without great attention, some loss is sustained in the most favorable seasons. It should be cut when the dew is on it, and moved as little as possible. If the weather permits, it is thrashed out on a cloth in the field; and as many thrashers are employed as can be conveniently collected, that no time may be lost when the weather is fair. The seed is spread out on the floor of the granary, that it may not heat, and is turned over frequently. It is then sold to the crushers, who express the oil. The pods and small branches which are broken off in thrashing are much relished by cattle.

"This crop returns little to the land, and is of itself very exhausting. Not so, however, is the rape when sown as food for sheep; it is on the contrary, a valuable substitute for turnips, upon land which is too wet and heavy for this root. The *Brassica oleracea* is more succulent than the *Brassica napus*. Its stem is not so hard, and the soft pith which it contains is much relished by every kind of live stock. To have it in perfection, the land should be prepared and manured as for turnips. The rape should be sown in drills, ten inches apart, about the beginning or middle of August, which

gives ample time for preparing the land without interfering with the turnip crop. It will be sufficiently forward before winter, and it should then be hoed over once—if the crop is very forward, it may be slightly fed off; but, in general, it is best to let it remain untouched till spring. In the end of March and the beginning of April, it will be a great help to the ewes and lambs. It will produce excellent food till it begins to be in flower, when it should immediately be ploughed up. The ground will be found greatly recruited by this crop, which has taken nothing from it, and has added much by the dung and the urine of the sheep. Whatever be the succeeding crop it cannot fail to be productive; and if the land is not clean, the farmer must have neglected the double opportunity of destroying weeds in the preceding summer and the early part of spring. If the rape is fed off in time, it may be succeeded by *barley or oats*, with clover or grass seeds, or potatoes, if the soil is not too wet. Thus no crop will be lost, and the rape will have been a clean addition to the produce of the land. Any crop which is taken off the land in a green state, especially if it be fed off with sheep, may be repeated, without risk of failure, provided the land be properly tilled; but where cole or rape have produced seed, they cannot be profitably sown in less than five or six years after on the same land.

"When the oil has been pressed out from the seed, the residue and the husk of the seed form a hard cake, known by the name of rape-cake. This is used on the continent to feed cows and pigs with, as we use the linseed cakes; but it is also used as a rich manure. When rape-cake is ground to a powder and drilled with the seed on poor, light lands, it supplies nourishment to the young plants, and greatly accelerates their growth; but if it be added in a large proportion in immediate contact with the seed on heavy, impervious soils, it often undergoes the putrid fermentation, which it communicates to the seed sown, and, instead of nourishing, destroys it. In this case, it is useful to mix it with some dry, porous earth, or with ashes, which will prevent the too rapid decomposition: sixteen bushels are used to the acre. Dissolved in water, and mixed with urine, it forms one of the most efficacious of artificial liquid manures. Hence it is probable that the most advantageous mode of using it on the land, after it has been dissolved in the urine tank, is to supply it by means of a water cart, to the rows where the seed has already drilled, or some time before it is put in. Where flax is to be sown, the mixture, applied a few days before the seed is sown, so as to sink into the soil, is considered, in Flanders, as next in value to the emptyings of privies, which with them hold the first rank for producing fine crops of flax. When a crop appears sickly, and not growing as it should do, owing to poverty in the soil, a top-dressing of rape-cake dissolved in water, if no urine is at hand, will generally excite the powers of vegetation; and it is highly probable that it may greatly assist the effects of saltpetre or of nitrate of soda, where these salts are applied. The cultivation of rape or cole for spring food cannot be too strongly recommended to the farmers of heavy clay soils." (W. L. RHAM.)

**Lime.**—Our correspondent at Apperson's, Va., is informed that nearly all the lime sold in this city is from the Texas quarries, and of about equal quality and price.

## WORK FOR THE MONTH.

### MARCH.

As the spring has dawned upon us, it is time to be looking about to see what we have to do, in order that our operations on the farm may be timely and well done. In many of the States in which our journal circulates the frost has already escaped from the earth, and plantation and farm work commenced; and as such is the case, we shall at once proceed to point out what should claim attention.

#### OATS.

It is a generally admitted fact, that the earlier this crop is got in the larger will be its yield, provided the season be such as to admit the plant to mature its seed. Dry seasons are unpropitious to its success, as it delights in a continuous supply of moisture in the soil during its growth and maturation; we, therefore, advise all, to make such arrangements as will enable them to get their land in order, so that they may seed their oats as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

As we treated this subject fully in March last, it will not be necessary, or proper, for us to go into any minute details now. But it does become us, to admonish every grower of an oats crop, that if he desires a productive yield, he must either seed on good soil, or so manure a poor one, as to provide food for the plants; and in providing his manure, to be sure that he gives the kind in which the oats most delight. And in order that none may go blindfolded to work, we append one of the tables we gave in the number last year, alluded to above, showing the inorganic substances which enter into the composition of 1,000 lbs. of the grain of oats and an equal quantity of the straw. There are

	In the grain, of Oats.	In the straw, of Oats.
Potash,	1.50	8.70
Soda,	1.32	0.02
Lime,	0.86	1.32
Magnesia,	0.67	0.22
Alumina,	0.14	0.06
Oxide of Iron,	0.40	0.02
Oxide of Magnesia,	0.00	0.02
Silica,	19.76	45.88
Sulphuric Acid,	0.35	0.79
Phosphoric Acid,	0.10	0.05
Chlorine,	0.10	0.05

By the above table we find that potash, soda, and lime, enter largely into the composition of the plants, and especially is such the case as regards the straw, so far as potash and lime are concerned, and hence it should be an object with every one who may attempt to grow a good crop of oats, either to be certain that the soil contains within its own body, the several constituent elements, or to so prepare his manure as that they shall be provided.

Now it so happens, that all these substances may be provided, by adding to whatever nutritive manure may be applied, *per acre*, 10 bushels of *ashes*, 2 bushels of *bone-dust*, 2 bushels of *salt*, and 1 bushel of *plaster*. These latter substances may be either composted separately, and applied broadcast, as a top dressing, after the organic manure has been ploughed in, and the ground harrowed, just preceding the seeding of the oats, or they may all be mixed with the nutritive manure, shovelled over and left in bulk a week or two to bring on the incipient stage of decay. We, however, would prefer ploughing in the nutritive manure first, and then top-dressing with the ashes, bone-dust, salt

and plaster, after the oats were sown, harrowed and cross-harrowed in. We would next lightly harrow the compost in, then lay off water-furrows, and roll cross-wise the furrows.

#### OF NUTRITIVE MANURES.

If 5 loads of barn-yard or stable manure be mixed with 10 loads of wood's mould, or the like quantity of marsh or river mud, or any similar substance, to the acre, be left in bulk a few weeks, say 2, 3 or 4; then shovelled over, applied broadcast, and ploughed in, a good yield of oats may, to a certainty, be expected, provided the season should not prove adverse to production. So also will the land be left in good heart. And we will here remark, that every oats-grower, should at the time of seeding his oats sow clover seed on his oats field,—or what would be better, in our belief, clover seed and orchard grass seed, whether he intends to let it remain in grass or not. As to quantities, we will observe, that on each acre seeded to oats, at least 12 lbs. of clover seed, and two bushels of orchard grass seed should be sown, each by itself,—and that the orchard grass seed, before being sown, should be spread on a barn or other floor, moistened and thoroughly stirred up, so that every seed shall be moistened; this done they should be thoroughly mixed with ashes to separate the seed, and render them easy of distribution.

#### OF THE SOWING OF CLOVER AND ORCHARD GRASS SEED.

Let the clover seed be sown the way of the furrows, and the orchard grass seed, cross-wise. This done, the seeds should be very lightly harrowed in—water furrows then be made, and the ground rolled crosswise, as we have before suggested.

We have known instances where the clover seed, and orchard grass seed, were not sown until the oats were up some 2 or 3 inches in height; in which cases the ground was simply rolled after the clover and orchard grass seeds were sown. These instances resulted in good crops of oats, and fine stands of clover and grass.

Where there may not be stable or barn yard manure to mix with wood's mould, marsh mud or such substances, 200 lbs. of guano will answer in the place of the stable or barn-yard manure; the quantity of guano named, to be mixed with  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel of plaster and 2 bushels of salt.

#### OF THE PREPARATION OF THE LAND.

The ground, if not wet, should be ploughed at least 8 inches in depth; be carefully turned over flat, harrowed and re-harrowed until a fine tilth be obtained, and then rolled before the oats are sown.

#### OF THE SEEDING OF THE OATS.

The oats should be carefully sown, at the rate of 2 bushels to the acre, harrowed first the way of the furrow, then crosswise, and rolled before the clover and grass seed are sown. We will here mention in connection with the quantity of oats to be seeded per acre, that in most of the cases where very large products have resulted, both in this country, and in Europe, much larger quantities of oats have been seeded, ranging at 2, 4, and 6 bushels of seed, per acre; the cultivators, wisely, as we think, concluding that it would be better to occupy the soil with oat plants, than to leave room for weeds to grow up and rob the soil of the nutriment that ought to be appropriated to the former.

#### CORN.

With us it is too early by many, many weeks, to put in this crop, but still not too early to be pro-

viding the manure to feed the crop with; for, of all the cultivated plants, we know of none that is so gross a feeder as it. Besides, as it will be corn-planting time in a large area of country where our journal circulates, before we have the pleasure of another chat with our friends, we say to one and all,—unless your land be really rich in those elements, organic, as well as inorganic, upon which the corn plants feed, make up your minds to put no more acres in corn than you can liberally manure—no more than you can treat to a generous dose of nutritive manure of some kind; not forgetting that ashes, bone-dust, plaster and salt, are admirable assistants to whatever nutritive manures may be used. Corn, as we know from experience, cannot well be fed too highly. Upon one occasion, by way of experiment, we ploughed in at the rate of 20 double-horse cart-loads, say thirty bushels of each, of rough stable and barn-yard manure, 8 inches deep, then applied 10 loads of half rotten barn-yard manure per acre, broadcast, ploughed it in 4 inches deep, harrowed, rolled, and then gave a top-dressing consisting of 10 bushels of ashes, 2 bushels of salt, and 1 bushel of plaster, to each acre, harrowed and rolled the land, then laid off the furrows 4 feet apart, listed 3 feet asunder, and, as we planted the corn, we gave to each hill half a shovel full of rich compost, in which, to every ten loads, there were 5 bushels of ashes and 1 of plaster. The corn was cultivated exclusively with the cultivator and hoe, and the product at the rate of 128  $\frac{1}{4}$  bushels of shelled corn to the acre. Upon a large scale, corn-planters cannot well afford to take such pains with their crops; nor to manure so heavily; and we only mention the fact, to show that, in the same measure of generosity with which they may treat this crop, so will be its return; for as man should ever be, it is always grateful for favors bestowed, whether they be in the shape of food or cleanly culture.

The following table will show the quantities of inorganic substances abstracted from an acre of ground by a crop of corn; by which the planter will perceive, at a glance, what substances he should provide in addition to his barn-yard or stable manure, or composts, to meet the wants of the plants. The following are the quantities. Of

Silicic acid,	189.040
Sulphuric acid,	53.569
Phosphoric acid in the grain and cobs,	25.799
Phosphates of iron, lime and magnesia in the straw and fodder,	72.066
Potash,	72.463
Soda,	99.463
Lime,	16.761
Magnesia,	24.506
Chlorine,	33.294
Organic acids,	12.203
	599.254 lbs.

Now we hold, that all these substances may be supplied to an acre of soil by 4 bushels of bones, 10 bushels of ashes, 2 bushels of salt, and 1 bushel of plaster. These several substances should be well mixed together, and left in bulk 10 or 14 days, then shoveled over, spread broadcast over the ground after it shall have been manured, ploughed, harrowed and rolled. The ground should then be harrowed, rolled, and laid off into furrows.



## PREPARATION OF CORN-GROUND.

Land intended for corn, if *not wet*, should be ploughed at least 8 inches deep, and sub-soiled 8 or 10 more. It should be thoroughly and accurately ploughed, harrowed, and cross-harrowed, until a fine tilth be obtained, then rolled and laid off.

## QUANTITY OF NUTRITIVE MANURE PER ACRE.

Less than 20 double-horse-cart loads of nutritive manure, per acre, should not be given. It may consist of barn-yard and stable manure—or of a compost comprised of 10 loads of either, or both, and an equal quantity of peat, marsh or river mud, wood's-mould, pine shatters, or any other kindred substances. If compost be used, the materials should remain long enough in bulk to bring on the incipient stage of decomposition before being used—say from 3 to 6 weeks, according to the temperature of the weather.

A very excellent dressing of nutritive manure for an acre of corn, would be found in 5 loads of marsh or river mud, 400 lbs. guano, 1 bushel of plaster, the whole to be well mixed together before being ploughed in.

In no case, however, be the organic manure what it may, would we omit to top-dress with from 5 to 10 bushels of ashes and 1 bushel of plaster per acre.

## DEEP PLOUGHING.

We have for years been endeavoring to impress upon our readers the propriety of ploughing all sound land—that is, all land that is *not wet*, deeply, for most crops. Besides ploughing 8 inches in depth, we would subsoil from 8 to 10 inches more. We have repeatedly stated the *rationale* of the thing, and shall content ourselves now, with giving the results and benefits attendant upon deep ploughing, as tested by several distinguished practical farmers in different states and on different soils. However tenable or philosophic *theory* may be, there is nothing like giving facts, as they speak a practical language, which those who are even wedded to old customs will not only listen to, but properly appreciate. We have seen some statements made by farmers, where even *wet* lands were benefited by deep ploughing; we, however, never have been able to discover the propriety of deepening such lands, until after the operation of draining had been performed, and the land given time enough to be relieved of its surplus water.

Permit us now to direct your attention to the following facts and opinions illustrative of the benefits of giving growing crops ample pasturage:—

Mr. Stephen V. R. Trowbridge, a Michigan wheat grower, says, in speaking of the preparation of the land for wheat:

"We plough from 8 to 10 inches. I find *deep* ploughing indispensable to a good crop."

Pat. Off. Report.

Mr. J. G. Wilson, of Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana, in giving an account of a field of 70 acres that averaged 40 bushels of *wheat* to the acre, says:

"The yield is an increase as we *plough deeper*, and harrow oftener and better,—thoroughly to pulverize the ground with drag or harrow, being the great secrets in raising wheat."—Pat. Off. Report.

Mr. Isaac Kinley, another Indiana farmer, in speaking of the products of his part of the state, says:

"*Deep ploughing* is becoming much more common; the effect of which is abundantly evident in the increase of crop."—Pat. Off. Report.

Mr. W. W. Brunnel, of Wayne county, Indiana, says:

"Some experiments this season in *deep* ploughing more than doubly repay the labor, both for *corn* and *wheat*."—Pat. Off. Report.

J. J. Thomas, of Macedon, Wayne county, New York, gives the following as the result of his experience and observation:

"*Wheat-Culture*.—A great loss is sustained by most of the farmers in the northern portion of Western New York, through *shallow* cultivation. When the land was first cleared of the forests, and the country was new, 40 bushels per acre was a very common product.

Now the farmer is satisfied with one-half the amount. Every one knows the reason of this falling off. The soil has been partly exhausted by bad husbandry of its valuable constituents. But fortunately, (if the expression may be allowed,) the cultivation has been only of a *superficial* character, and the subsoil has not been injured by the thrifless treatment; hence, what is usually regarded as very bad farming, has at least one redeeming characteristic—it has left a part of the riches of the soil for the present race of cultivators. It is to be hoped that when they find out what a magazine of hidden wealth has been reserved for them, they will not waste it, as their predecessors did, by a remorseless exhaustion in cropping. The experiments which have been made under my observation, in efficiently deepening the soil, have all resulted in a most decided improvement. The wheat crop, more especially, has been benefitted. Probably, as an average, this increase is not less than one-half made; in some cases it is more than double.

In one instance, the earth taken from a ditch was spread on the ground for the distance of a rod each side. A year or two after, during a very unfavorable season, when the field did not generally exceed 5 bushels per acre, this strip, dressed with the subsoil, afforded at least 20."—Pat. Off. Report.

## DRAINING MARSHES.

As opportunities present themselves throughout the season, if you have a marsh on your place, with sufficient fall to admit of being drained, avail yourself of each occasion to ditch and under-drain it, and relieve it of its excess of water. The expense of such improvement will be more than compensated by the blessings and benefits that will flow from the operation. In the first place, your family will be relieved from exposure to autumnal diseases, and secondly, you will be able to transform an unsightly noisome marsh, into a beautiful, productive meadow. If it should not be convenient for you to procure tiles, or stones suitable to the work, a very efficient, and comparatively lasting; series of under-drawing may be formed with pine poles of about 4 inches in diameter. Where the bottom of the drain is soft, a plank should be placed thereon, then one pole placed on either side of the drain, leaving a passage for the water of about 3 or 4 inches in diameter, on the top of these, a third pole should be placed, so as to keep the side poles open and fixed in their places. This done, let the sides and tops of the drains thus to be formed be filled up with saw, or the green twigs of pine or cedar, for some 4 or 5 inches; over this covering, intended to prevent the falling through of loose earth, and the filling up of the drain, fill in the earth excavated from the drain; let the filling up be two or three inches above the surface level, to allow for

settling, when your work of draining will be completed. If there are trees or bushes in your marsh, these must be grubbed up, or cut down below the surface. Your ditches and drains being done, let your marsh remain undisturbed until August, then spread thereon ten loads of some rich compost, per acre, harrow and cross harrow, with a loaded harrow, until you get a tolerable fine tilth raised, then roll, and upon each acre sow 1 bushel of Red-top seed, harrow the seeds lightly in with a light harrow, and roll; and next season you may fairly calculate to reap grass enough to make two tons of good hay per acre; if you top dress every second year, in early autumn, with 10 bushels of ashes, 2 bushels of bone-dust, 2 of salt and 1 bushel of plaster, per acre, you may, for many years, expect good crops of grass.

If there should be any bushes, stumps of trees, &c., cut down and grub them up, burn them when dry, and scatter the ashes over the ground.

Such reclaimed meadows often sink. If yours should do so to any extent, remedy the evil by carting on and spreading sand, mould, or earth, of any kind, thereon.

The earth excavated from the main ditches, should be composted with stable and barn-yard manure, plaster and ashes, to form a compost for the meadow thus reclaimed.

The depth of drains should be about 3 feet, and between the surface and the materials filled in, there should be at least 18 inches of earth, so as to allow of deep ploughing in after years.

Every acre of meadow thus reclaimed, would net a clear annual profit equal to the interest on a capital of \$200,—and pray, why should not that be considered as the value of the land?

#### SOWING CLOVER SEED.

If you did not sow your clover seed on your fields last month, do so as early this as the frost may be out of the ground. After sowing, harrow lightly, and then roll.

#### PERMANENT PASTURES.

"Why did you not take our advice this time last year and convert that worn-out old field of yours into a permanent pasture?" "Well! I had 'nt time." Had 'nt fiddlesticks! You could have had plenty of time, if you could have had but the will. Had you followed our advice, you would, this year, have had a luxuriant pasture for your stock, instead of being compelled, as you have been for years, to depasture them on the road, and in the woods; a condition to which no Agriculturist ought to permit himself to be reduced." "Why, to tell you the truth, I have 'nt manure for my corn crop, much less for a pasture." "If you were to use proper energy and economy in the saving, and use of manure, you could very readily have secured enough for both purposes; had you pursued the plan we proposed last year, you would, by this time, have had a good pasture for your stock, without taking a spoonful of manure from your corn or any other crop." "How is that? that old field contains 50 acres; to manure which, at your rate of manuring, would have taken a thousand ox-cart loads." "Is it possible that you have forgotten, that I proposed that you should fertilize it by turning in green crops?" "To tell you the truth, I have had so much more important things to think about, that I forgot all about it." "Without affirming or denying that you have really had more important matters to interest you, we must be permitted to say,

that, in an economic point of view, the converting of 50 acres of land, that has been lying idle for 20 years, producing nothing, and burthening you with taxes during the whole time, into a productive meadow and pasture, is a consideration of vital importance:—thus believing, we will proceed again to state how it may be done; and we shall do so under the pleasing hope, that you will now take courage and profit by our advice."

Seize the first occasion of a rain, after your corn crop is in, to plough up your old field 6 inches deep, turn the furrows flat, roll, harrow with a heavy harrow, furrow-wise and cross-wise, until you reduce the soil to a fine tilth, then sow on each acre 3 bushels of cow, shinney, or any other kind of peas, broadcast, harrow and cross-harrow them in, then sow 1 bushel of plaster per acre, harrow, and roll. When the peas first come into bloom plough them in with a good strong team, pass the roller over the field the way of the furrows, then harrow and roll again. This done, leave your field for two weeks, then sow on each acre of it 1 bushel of buckwheat, harrow that in the way of the furrows, and cross-wise; then sow 1 bushel of plaster, and 1 bushel of salt, broadcast, per acre, and roll the land. When the buckwheat first comes into bloom, plough it in the depth of the previous furrow, pass the roller length-wise the furrow, then spread at the rate of 20 bushels of lime per acre on the field, harrow that in, and leave the field for a week or ten days, then re-harrow it, and roll; when this is done, it will be fit to receive the grass seeds. *Sow on each acre, 1 peck of timothy seed, 1 bushel of orchard grass seed, 1/2 a bushel of Kentucky blue grass seed, and 1/2 bushel of red-top seed; harrow the seeds lightly in, sow 1 bushel of plaster and 2 bushels of salt per acre, and roll.* If you pursue this course, you will have laid the ground-work of a meadow, as well as of a permanent pasture, which will last for 15 or 20 years; from which you may cut from 50 to 75 tons of hay, yearly, and have a luxuriant pasture for your stock, each year, from the month of June till frost.

The spring succeeding the autumn after sowing the grass seeds, you should sow, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, 12 lbs. of clover seed per acre, and roll the seed in; which operation will bury them sufficiently deep to insure their perfect vegetation.

To preserve your field in a productive state, every second fall, after setting it in grass, you should give it a top-dressing of a compost formed thus:—mix for each acre, layer and layer about, 2 loads of stable manure, 2 loads of marsh mud, or wood's mould, with 4 bushels of bone-dust, 10 bushels of ashes, and 1 bushel of plaster; shovel the whole over, put it into pie, pat down the sides and top, and let it remain in bulk ten or fourteen days, when it will be fit to be applied. Spread it broadcast over the meadow, harrow it in, and roll.

These processes may appear troublesome, but nothing should be considered in that light by a planter or farmer, when he reflects, that he thereby assures to himself the means of sustaining his stock in comfort, throughout the year, and of reflecting credit upon himself.

We recommend a mixture of seeds, because they are best calculated to secure the objects we have in view—a supply of hay—and a luxuriant pasture—two things that every planter and farmer should pride himself in possessing.

By dividing this fifty acre field into two fields,

you will consult the comfort and health of your stock, as a change of pasture is promotive of both these objects—while the alternate rest of the fields will encourage and increase the product of the pasture.

As the lime, by its own specific gravity, will sink into the soil, it will be well to give the field top-dressings of this mineral say at the rate of 10 bushels per acre, at intervals of three or four years apart, until a hundred bushels shall have been applied, selecting the years for such dressings that intervene between the application of the organic composts, so as to avoid impairing their efficacy.

#### EARLY TURNIPS.

If you live near a market this is as profitable a crop as you can raise, as they always find ready sale, and always bring a high price. The way to get them early and good, is to select a piece of sandy loam, if in grass or clover, so much the better. Manure it with twenty double horse cart loads of stable and barn-yard manure to the acre, plough that in 8 inches deep, turn the furrows flat, roll, then harrow and cross-harrow until you shall have obtained a fine tilth. This done, put on a top-dressing, composed of 7 parts well rotted dung, 1 part ashes—harrow this in and roll the ground, then sow your seed, harrow them lightly in, and finish by rolling. When the plants first make their appearance, sprinkle fish oil over them early in the morning, and continue this until the plants get into the rough leaf, when they will be out of harm's way from their insect enemies. When they begin to bottle, thin them out so as to stand from 8 to 10 inches apart, stir the soil with the hoe but do not cover the bulbs. This done, mix equal quantities, say a bushel each of ashes, plaster, and salt, and top-dress each acre with the mixture. In 8 or 10 days stir the ground between the roots, as before, and your cultivation will have been effected, and if the weather is seasonable a good crop must be the result.

#### EARLY POTATOES.

The time for planting early potatoes, is whenever the frost is out of the ground and it can be thoroughly ploughed and put in first rate order.

#### ARTICHOKES.

For stock feeding we know of no root which is better fitted as a substitute for the potato than this. In nutritive properties, as we showed this time last year, weight for weight, it may be considered as its equal, whereas, in productive capacity it is many times its superior. A lot assigned to artichokes should be kept for their culture alone, as when once planted they remain for years. Manure as for corn, plant four by two feet apart, keep them clean as you would—or ought—a crop of corn, and they will not fail to yield you some 500 bushels of roots.

#### QUANTITY OF SEED PER ACRE.

From 12 to 15 bushels of artichokes cut into sets as are potatoes, will plant an acre.

For a full description of the advantages of this crop, kinds of manure, modes of culture, preservation and use—its analysis and value as compared with potatoes, we refer to the VII. vol. pp. 301, 302.

#### FENCES.

See to these and have them put in such condition as to defy the assaults of stock.

#### ROOT CROPS.

Provide manure enough to enable you to cultivate an acre of each of the following crops—*Manget Wurtzel*, Carrots, Turnips and Ruta-Baga, and

when the time shall come we will tell you how to cultivate each crop. Form composts and let them be decomposing.

#### COMPOST HEAPS.

Be preparing these to be in readiness for use.

#### HAULING OUT MANURE.

Attend to this work timely. With every double horse cart load that you may have, mix 1 bushel of plaster before hauling out your manure.

#### LIMING AND MARLING.

Should your corn ground be deficient in lime, after it is manured and ploughed, give it a dose of lime or marl, and harrow it in. No better time can be availed of for such purpose.

#### MANURING SANDY LANDS.

Ten double-horse cart loads of clay and an equal quantity of barn yard and stable manure, intimately mixed together, will be of more benefit on light, sandy land, than 20 loads of manure.

#### ORCHARDS.

If there be any dead limbs on your apple trees, have them neatly sawed off with a sharp saw, shave the wound smooth with a drawing knife, and dress it with a coating of varnish.

This done, if you desire your trees to prosper, scrape off all the rough bark and paint the bodies with a mixture made in the proportion of 1 gallon of soft soap, 1 lb. flour of sulphur and 1 qt. of salt.

If your orchard has not been recently manured, dress each acre with a compost made thus: To 5 loads of marsh or river mud, add, layer and layer about, 4 bushels of bone-dust, 10 bushels of ashes and 1 bushel of plaster and one bushel of salt; mix the whole well together, throw it up into pie and let it remain 10 or 15 days, then spread it over your orchard, plough it in 3 inches deep, and harrow. Thus treated, in the bearing season, you may calculate not only upon good crops but fair fruits.

#### ANIMALS OF ALL KINDS.

This is a severe month upon animals of all kinds, they should, therefore, be well cared for—well fed, and in every respect be treated kindly.

#### POULTRY.

Clean houses, clean nests, and generous feeding, are essential to successful poultry raising, and especially in this month.

#### TOBACCO BEDS.

For their judicious management, we refer you to the essays of Messrs. *Bowie, Jones, Milburn and Blackstone*—Essays that never have been, and perhaps never will be exceeded. In those essays every thing connected with the Tobacco culture are to be found. They can be found in former volumes of our journal.

#### WINTER-KILLED GRAIN.

If your wheat fields have been killed, harrow and roll them.

#### IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS.

Examine and have all these that may need it, repaired, in order that when you may have a call for their use they may be ready.

#### OUT HOUSES.

Clean them out and give them a coat of white-wash.

#### HIDE BOUND MEADOWS.

If you have any, have them barrowed, then top-dress them with a mixture, per acre, composed of 5 bushels of ashes, 2 bushels of bone-dust and 2 bushels of salt—your top-dressing on, harrow again and roll. Your meadow thus treated, will yield 50 per cent. more grass. This dressing must be applied as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

## DEAD ANIMALS.

If it should be your misfortune to have any of your animals die throughout the year, have them cut up and composted with 20 times their bulk, or weight of marsh mud, river mud, wood's mould, or some other kind of earth, mixing in plaster as you proceed; throw the whole into bulk and let it remain, and the result will be a lot of as good manure as you ever applied to your land. When you come to break up the bulk after the flesh has been decayed, break up the bones tolerably fine, and mix them with stable manure, ashes, salt and plaster, cover the whole over with earth, leave them 8 or 10 weeks, and they will be fit for use.

## WORK IN THE GARDEN.

## MARCH.

Without attempting to point out the particular day when the labors of the garden should commence, we will say, that the proper time will be when the frost shall be out of the ground. In a climate so variant as ours, it would be superfluous to fix any time, as so extensive is our territory, and so different the seasons, that when it would be early in one state it would be late in another,—indeed, even in some parts of the same state the proper time for beginning varies from ten to fourteen days. Such being the case, the gardener has to watch the weather in spring, and whenever, from the absence of frost, the soil can be dug and put in good condition, go to work. We will, therefore, merely add, that he who desires early vegetables, must avail himself of the earliest auspicious period of time, and when he does commence, to do so with the settled purpose of making his garden the best of his vicinity—to be animated by the noble ambition of excelling all his neighbors,—and here we must admonish him, in the beginning, that plenty of manure, and cleanly culture, are the great assurances of successful gardening.

With these prefatory remarks, we shall proceed to succinctly point out the matters that should be attended to.

## SOWING SEEDS OF VARIOUS KINDS.

The moment the frost is out of the ground, manure a plot in the border of your garden, facing the south, dig in the manure, rake finely, and then sow seed of *early Cabbage*, of different sorts, *Cauliflower*, *Broccoli*, *Tomatoes*, *Egg Plants* and *Lettuce*, rake the seeds in lightly, and compress the earth around the seeds by patting it with the back of the shovel or spade.

## ASPARAGUS.

As soon as the weather is settled, sow *Asparagus* seed. In preparing the seed bed, manure liberally with stable or barn-yard manure, dig in the manure, spade deep, then rake until the soil is perfectly fine, then put on a slight top-dressing of well rotted nutritive manure, rake that in, and sow the seed thinly in drills 8 or 10 inches asunder, 1 an inch deep, cover the seed with a rake, and pat the earth down with the back of a spade or shovel. If the weather should prove dry before the seeds come up, water the bed every few days with water that has been exposed to the sun, or with a decoction made of half a gallon of soot and ten gallons of water.

For after-treatment, and mode of planting out the bed, see Vol. VII. p. 30.

## PEAS.

Get your early *Peas* in as soon as the ground can be worked and put in good order. Dress the

ground moderately well with manure, dig it in a spade deep, rake till perfectly fine, then lay off drills 3½ feet apart, 2 or three inches deep, drill in your peas, cover them with the rake, pat the ground and give to the bed a liberal top-dressing of a mixture comprised of 6 parts ashes, 2 of plaster.

Continue to drill in a few rows of peas every two weeks for two or three months, so as to have a continuous supply of this delicious vegetable during the season.

## BEANS.

If the weather should prove mild, plant *Winter Beans* as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Prepare the ground as for peas, the rows should be 2 feet apart. And as in the case of peas, plant a few rows every two weeks, so as to continue your supply.

## LETTUCE.

Set out your lettuce plants for heading as soon as the ground is relieved from the presence of frost, and can be properly worked.

## RADISHES.

Radish seed may be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the soil susceptible of being put in good order. The bed or border should be liberally manured with well rotted manure, dug deep and raked perfectly fine. This vegetable delights in a deep, rich, sandy loam, or sand, which after the seeds are sown, should receive a dressing of ashes, or ashes and plaster mixed together.

## EARLY TURNIPS.

Prepare a bed by manuring it heavily with some rich compost, well rotted manure, or guano, dig the manure in a spade in depth, rake the ground finely, then apply a top-dressing composed of 6 parts of well rotted manure, and 2 parts ashes, rake that in. This done, sow your seed, rake, and pat the earth down with the back of your spade. When the plants first come up, go over your bed and sprinkle fish oil lightly over the plants with a mop. Repeat this every morning early, until the plants get into the rough leaf. When the plants get a few inches high, thin them out so as to stand 8 or 10 inches apart, keep them clean of weeds until the leaves cover the ground, and you will be assured of a good crop of early turnips.

Instead of the fish oil, we have sometimes used as a top dressing, a mixture composed in the proportion of 2 bushels of ashes to 1 bushel of plaster, to 1 lb. of flour of sulphur, intimately mixed together. This mixture must be freely dusted over the plants, early, each morning, until the plants get into the rough leaf. The omission of a single morning may lose your crop, for if you neglect your duty, which consists in keeping the leaves covered with a distasteful substance, the turnip fleas and flies will not neglect theirs, which is to eat the plants. To the latter mixture we have sometimes added from a peck to a peck and a-half of soot.

## SPINACH.

Every few weeks during spring, prepare a bed, by manuring, digging fine, and raking, and drill in a few rows of spinach. The seed must be drilled in thinly, drills 1 foot apart. The plants to be thinned out so as to stand 4 inches apart, and kept clean of weeds.

## CARROTS—PARSNIPS.

Drill in a few rows of each of these roots. The rows of the carrots should be 12 inches apart—those of the parsnips, 18 inches. The plants of the first, when a few inches high, must be thinned out



so as to stand 3 inches asunder; those of the latter, 6 inches. In preparing the bed, manure liberally with a compost comprised of 6 parts well rotted manure and 2 parts ashes. Top dress or dust the parsnips at the first dressing with a mixture of salt and plaster—the parsnips with plaster alone or plaster and ashes in equal proportions. Keep the plants clean, by giving the earth between the rows two or three hoeings, and relieving the plants of all the weeds in the rows, with the hand.

#### BEETS.

Prepare a bed for *early beets*, by giving the land a liberal dressing with a rich compost, or well rotted manure, dig it in to the full depth of the spade, rake finely, lay off drills 2 feet apart, 1 inch deep, drill in your seed very thinly, cover and pat down the earth. When the plants are a few inches high, work between the rows with a hoe, and pull up the weeds and grass between the plants with the hand. At this working the plants must be thinned out so as to stand from 8 to 12 inches apart. The working completed, dust the plants with a mixture made of equal parts of plaster and ashes. This dusting should be repeated several times in the early growth of the plants.

#### ONIONS.

The time to sow Onion seed is as early as the frost is out of the ground. Many think that Onions cannot be grown from the seed in one year. This is not the case; we have raised, and seen raised by others, as fine Onions grown from the seed as we ever did from sets.

#### OF THE MANURE.

The best manure we have ever used for onions, judging from the result, was comprised of 1 load of well rotted manure—a mixture of stable and barn-yard—a bushel of ashes, and half a bushel of salt. The bed to which this quantity was applied was 30 by 20 feet in size. This compost was made by spreading the manure first, then the ashes, and lastly the salt, layer and layer about; we then shovelled the heap over well together, so as to thoroughly mix the whole well together, left it in bulk some 8 or 10 days, then spaded one half on the bed, dug it in spade deep, raked the ground finely, then broadcasted the remaining half on the bed and raked it in. We then laid the bed off into beds 4 feet apart, with alleys between each bed, 12 inches wide. We then drew drills 12 inches apart, 1 inch deep, and drilled the onion seeds very thinly in, covered with the rake, patted them down with the back of the shovel, and gave the bed a free dressing with plaster and soot mixed in equal proportions together. When the plants came up we gave them a dusting with a similar mixture: when the plants became large enough for the purpose, we thinned them out so as to stand 3 or 4 inches apart in the rows, and gave them a hoeing between the rows, extracting the weeds and grass out between the plants by hand.

Onions should be kept clean of weeds and grass. This can be effected by three careful weedings with the hoe and hand, performed at intervals of 8 or 10 days apart. The weeding between the rows can be performed by a small hoe, taking care not to go nigh the plant, and by extracting the weeds and grass in the rows between the plants, with the finger and thumb. The roots of the onion are very delicate and must not be injured by the hoe, as all lacerations of their delicate rootlets are fatal to the growth of the bulb, which latter must never be earthed up. The object in growing onions be-

ing to keep the earth open and clean, and not to hill its bulb.

At every working of our bed, we dusted them with the plaster and soot mixture.

In times of drought we watered the bed every day or second day, about sun-down, and found great benefit by substituting a decoction of soot, made of 6 quarts of soot and 30 gallons of water, for pure water.

#### CELERY.

Prepare a plot on a border with a southern exposure, by manuring, digging in the manure, and raking finely. Then sow celery seed; the plants will be ready to set out in about 6 weeks.

#### BORECOLE OR CURLED KALE.

Towards the latter part of this month, sow the seed of this vegetable, for autumn use.

#### RED PEPPERS.

As soon as the weather shall have become settled, and there is no longer danger from frost, prepare a southern exposed border, and sow the seed of peppers, of sorts.

#### EARLY POTATOES.

This excellent root cannot be planted too soon after the frost is out of the ground. The ground should be well manured,—(we have no faith in the starving nostrums prescribed as curatives of the rot, a disease which no one understands) the soil should be reduced to the finest tilth, and for early potatoes, should be a sandy loam or deep rich sand. The rows should be made north and south,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet apart, and be about 4 inches deep. The sets should be cut a few days before being planted, dried in plaster, plaster and ashes, or ashes alone, laid on a dry floor for the wounds to become well coated. At each dressing the plants should receive a free dressing of a mixture comprised of equal portions of ashes, plaster and salt, which dusting should be continued at intervals of eight or ten days, until the plants are out of blossom.

The dustings should be given of a morning when the dew is on the vines.

#### HORSE RADISH.

If you have not a plot of this excellent condimental root in your garden, supply the deficiency this month as early as you can prepare one. It delights in moist, *not wet*, ground, which should be dug and trench-dug, say 18 inches deep, being first manured well before being trenched. After the trenching operation, apply a second manuring of well rotted dung, dig it in 5 or 6 inches deep; rake finely, and set out the roots in rows 18 inches apart, the plants 8 inches asunder; keep the bed clean, by hoeing and hand weeding, as occasion may require.

Besides its being an admirable condiment for the dinner table, a syrup made from it is an admirable remedy for colds, especially in cases of hoarseness—the dose being a tea spoonful at a time.

#### RHUBARB OR PIE PLANTS.

Set out a dozen or so of Rhubarb plants early this month. Its fine quality as a material for pies, should commend its cultivation to your favor.

#### GARDEN FRUIT TREES.

If any of your fruit trees need pruning, have them pruned this month. What we mean by the term *pruning*, is simply cutting off any dead limbs, or the removal of such limbs as may interlap and prevent the free circulation of the air. We are opposed to the indiscriminate cutting and slashing recommended by some who pretend to know a great deal. Dead limbs should be carefully sawed off, into sound wood, as close down to the trunk as may

he; the wound should be made smooth with a drawing knife or other sharp tool, and should be dressed with a wax formed of equal parts of beeswax, rosin and turpentine, melted over a slow fire, to be put on while warm, not hot, with a painter's brush; over this place a cap of cotton cloth, or sugar loaf paper. If the bark of your trees are rough and dead-like, or mossy, have the rough, dead bark or moss, scraped off with an iron scraper; this done, paint the body of the tree with a mixture composed in the proportion of 1 gallon of soft soap to 1 qt. of salt, and 1 lb. of the flour of sulphur. Having done this, if your trees have not been recently manured, treat each tree to a bushel of a compost thus formed:—mix together thoroughly, layer and layer about, 1 load of well rotted manure, 10 bushels of ashes, 2 bushels of bone-dust, 1 bushel of plaster and 1 bushel of salt. After these several substances shall have been carefully shoveled over, they must be left in bulk 10 or 14 days, when the compost will be fit for use. Then broadcast under each tree a bushel of this mixture, dig it in 2 or 3 inches deep, rake the ground and finish by rolling.

#### GOOSEBERRIES—CURRANTS—RASPBERRIES.

Trim these, and dig in manure around the roots 2 or three inches.

#### SHRUBBERY OF ALL KINDS.

Shrubbery of all kinds may now be trimmed. When trimmed, a little manure should be slightly dug in around each bush, but not so deep as to injure the roots.

#### STRAWBERRIES.

Clean off your strawberry beds early this month; give them a moderate dressing of well rotted manure, which should be spaded in a few inches, say 3 inches in depth, rake the ground, then dust over it a mixture of equal parts of ashes and salt, and lay long straw between the rows. Tanner's bark will answer in the stead of the straw.

If the weather should be dry, your strawberry bed should be watered every evening, or every other evening. After the vines are in blossom, the utmost care must be observed to hold the nose or nozzle down to the ground, to avoid washing the farina from the flowers.

#### SHADE TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

If your dwelling is not surrounded by shade trees or shrubbery, plant some of each this month early. A dwelling in the country, without such surroundings, is, indeed, a desolate looking concern. It should be an object in every owner of a farm or plantation, to not only live comfortably, but to give to his home the external appearance of it, as besides being sources of comfort and health, trees and shrubbery, in the eyes of a tasteful purchaser, give increased value to a landed estate.

*Proportion of Sexes among Sheep.*—The communication of Mr. Garnett, of Va., in our January No., upon this subject, is one of much interest, and has attracted the attention of breeders. We are requested to ask of Mr. G. and others who may have given the subject attention, to present any additional facts which may be at their command—and how far the principle may be applied to poultry as well as to sheep, &c. The subject is one worthy of an extended inquiry.

*Agricultural Implements at the Cattle Show.*—The suggestions of a correspondent at Castle Pen, Pa., we think he will find, by examining the list of premiums, to have been carried out at our State Exhibition.

#### To the Editor of the American Farmer—

In the December number of the Southern Planter is an able paper, prepared and published by order of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society of Virginia. The subject is "Agricultural Machinery;" and as that portion referring to Reaping Machines, is of more extended and general interest,—in fact, only limited by the Union itself, or where the soil and climate prohibits the profitable growth of wheat, as a crop, I have thought the re-publication in the American Farmer would benefit many of its subscribers in the selection of a Reaping Machine, which has been so fully and fairly tested;—and proved to be both efficient and durable, by the concurrent testimony of so many, and such competent judges.

There is an old and true saying, "that he must be a good workman, who can do good work with bad tools; but any one can work with good tools;" and it applies with peculiar force, to the use of machines for reaping and mowing. The cost is a large item in the expenditure of most farmers; and hence the importance of making a judicious selection, and of obtaining an implement that will not fail him at a time of need,—when time is money, and if not improved, loss must ensue; for there is no farmer who has not felt, and does not know experimentally, the truth of the adage, "make hay, while the sun shines."

Conclusive as the testimony appears in favor of Hussey's Reaper,—and that too, in one of the best wheat growing sections of the Union, there is such evident candour and impartiality pervading the Report, that the perusal must carry conviction to the mind of the general reader, as it certainly does to that of a subscriber, and a

MARYLANDER.

Communicated to the Virginia State Agricultural Society.

#### AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, &c.

BY EDWIN G. BOOTH.

[Published by order of the Executive Committee.]

In accordance with the arrangement that each member of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society shall write for publication an article on some subject of agriculture, and yielding to the suggestion that Agricultural Machinery, &c. shall constitute the basis of my communication, I proceed to the performance of the duty which is thus incumbent on me. I hope we will all evince a disposition, in this way at least, to devote some attention to the position in which we have been placed. I will premise that this particular subject has been assigned me in consequence of my having previously published some essays embracing it, and I consequently cannot discuss it very fully without unprofitable repetition. The remarks to which I refer (published in the April number of the present volume of the Planter,) were chiefly confined to the successful combination of steam and water power, and the machinery connected with it. I may state that the whole operation has continued in entire harmony and success, as the President of the Society and the Editor of the Planter can attest, from recent personal observation.

I suppose, however, it is proper to confine myself to the machinery incident to agriculture. The importance of all machinery is regulated by the valuable purposes to which it can be applied. When the wheat crop, as in my section, formerly consumed from one-fourth to one-third of its value in

its transportation; when the want of facilities for improvement confined its cultivation to a small surface of lot and fresh land; when it had to be trodden out very slowly, it was almost an affliction for a man to be encumbered with a very large crop. I heard a gentleman once say that he had hauled all off he could with his own teams, had hired in addition all the teams he could command, and had left the balance in his granary. When this state of things existed, the machinery incident to its production and preparation justified but little attention. But now, circumstances have undergone a wonderful change, and command for this crop and its incidental machinery an importance, paramount to any other—and I shall regulate my communication accordingly.

The next operation is the reaping, and I regret that so much consumption of time on other matters may encroach on this, so highly important.—There is so much sensitiveness amongst the proprietors and advocates of these machines, that I would approach the discussion with reluctance, but for the consciousness of intending nothing more than benefit to my fellow-man, and the discharge of the duty which has been assigned me. It is a subject of importance, both from individual and national considerations. I will here remark that there seems to be almost a censurable backwardness in most farmers in withholding from the public the results of their experiments, particularly when unfavorable. It is too common when a machine is purchased and fails, to lay it aside in silence, although the fact of its purchase may on that account lead many into a similar difficulty. I know that this backwardness does not result from any want of philanthropy or indisposition to render important service to their country. They desire these results, but are only slow and reluctant to appear before the public. I shall act on the supposition that they are willing to be used as instruments of usefulness to the agricultural interests—not objecting to the introduction of their names in attempting to accomplish humane and philanthropic objects. Anonymous statements and references lose much of their force on this account; and the subject I now commence requires the best evidence the nature of the case affords, particularly as I shall oppose the usual current of opinion as indicated by the various premiums secured. Mr. McCormick's, being a Virginia reaper, would secure my prepossessions in its favor, if consistent with truth and a proper regard to mechanical merit. But although it has generally secured the premiums on a half hour or half day trial, and may continue to do so, I think I shall be able to prove that it is the most magnificent and costly bungling in its line. I regard it as unfortunate that at the World's Fair the premium was thus secured for America, as the result I fear will strip us of the incidental renown. Speaking thus plainly, I must be permitted to adduce my evidence in my own way. Mr. William Allen, of James River, has tried half a dozen of McCormick's reapers, and offered to make me a present of the whole of them. He has used Hussey's, I believe, with success and satisfaction. Mr. Corbin Warwick, of Beaver Dam, has tried four of McCormick's—two with some attempted improvement. One succeeded better than any I ever heard of; but was abandoned and never tried by him after the first crop. Mr. Warwick informed me that he afterwards purchased two of Hussey's—but only used one because

it kept enough of his hands employed in securing his crop, which is a large one. Mr. R. B. Bolling has tried both, and in a letter to me after the harvest of last year, he remarks: "But for three of 'Hussey's Improved Reapers,' I would have had much difficulty in securing my crop. The machines work beautifully, one especially, which I wish you to see, and will say more about it to you when we meet. A little more weight and consequently strength of castings, will make them almost everything an enlightened farmer can desire. No one who seeds thirty acres even of land capable of bearing twenty bushels to the acre, can afford to harvest without one; and the larger the crop the greater the saving to the operative."

Mr. Burgwyn, of Roanoke, has perhaps tried more of Hussey's than any one farmer, and also McCormick's, I believe. I understood him to give Hussey's the decided preference. I have been informed that Dr. Wilkins, of Brunswick, bought one of McCormick's, and, not making the usual preparation otherwise, thereby endangered his crop. He, a subsequent season, bought two, and one of his neighbors informed me both were left on the field as worthless, or at least not answering his purpose. I was informed that his neighbor, Mr. Broadnax, tried two, and that what they did was very imperfectly done. Mr. Wm. Old, of Powhatan, tried one of McCormick's one harvest; during the next harvest, I saw it lying amongst the "things that were." I learn he had it fixed up and started again the late harvest, but soon laid it aside again. Dr. Henry Lewis, of Brunswick, has tried one of McCormick's. Though I have conversed with him on the subject, I do not recollect its particular operation. I believe he has abandoned it. I know that when in pursuit of repairs for his, he saw mine, (made by Hussey,) and pronounced it, from inspection, superior to his. Col. J. W. Gilliam, of Brunswick, has tried McCormick's, and abandoned it also.

I have been more particular in this enumeration, because I felt bound to embrace every one I had seen or heard of from reliable personal information. There may be some inaccuracies of information, which I hope will induce correction and a more perfect account, as so large an expenditure ought either to be obstructed or directed into the proper channel.

From this account, it may be stated that not one of McCormick's reapers has ever operated any profitable length of time in this region. In other sections it must be different, because I hear they are highly approved. While the best machines sometimes fail and break, or are not understood in their management, I think I may safely assert that not one of Hussey's has ever failed when fairly tried, and it is proper to make the same references to all I have heard of from reliable information. I have already alluded to a number in contrast with McCormick's by the same persons. The first introduced into this section was by myself—or it was rather sent to me as a valuable present by the friend from whose letter I have quoted above in commendation of them. There was some difficulty in first starting it, both by him and myself. In my case, I attributed it to the slow and careful entrance into the wheat; and the additional fact that the stubble in the row, necessarily cut by the cradle for the horses, was higher than the shears, but not high enough to fall back out of their way. They consequently fell down amongst the shears, choking

them. The machines should be put into the wheat with as quick and rapid motion of the horses as possible in a walk. Mine completed the fourth crop a few days since, cutting the last minute equal to any preceding. I will here remark that much skill is necessary in placing the hands around the field at proper distances, instead of following the machine in a crowd. Mr. William Bland, from his satisfaction at the operations of mine, purchased one, and has tried it two crops with entire success. Capt. R. W. Bragg, of Lunenburg, also purchased one, and after harvest returned his personal acknowledgments to me for my instrumental aid in inducing him to do so. Mr. Wm. Irby, of Lunenburg, Messrs. Edward C. Robinson and John A. Hillsman, of Amelia, have all used Hussey's; and I learn from each one that the performance was successful. Mr. William S. Archer, of Amelia, was induced to secure my services in the purchase of one, by witnessing the successful operation of mine on May weeds, (the harvest having passed when he was at my house.) It reached him after the wheat harvest was over. I understand that a trial on oats, under unfavorable circumstances, was not satisfactory. On wheat, and suitable ground, &c. there need be no apprehension.

I will here remark to persons who may purchase these machines, there are certain portions most likely to break or get out of order, requiring double sets. I would always prefer two entire blades, though Mr. Hussey says he has less apprehensions about them than any other part. There should certainly be double sets of bolts and screws, confining the crank, wheels, &c.; it is true any blacksmith can make them. I was once considerably interrupted by the loss of a screw-tap, and though a small circumstance, it may be useful to others.

I have now noticed all of both kinds of machines known to me, or of which I have reliable information of their performance on wheat. I recollect to have seen an account of the satisfactory performance of one at Brandon during the visit of President Fillmore last year. In that whole region there is not one of McCormick's I believe in use, while Hussey's are universally preferred. There is no part of the country to which you can more safely go than that for whatever may be useful or gratifying, or better calculated to excite the innocent and patriotic exultation, "I am an American citizen." Regarding the population, fertility and improvement of soil, judicious cultivation, &c. the boasting foreigner may be referred to that region of country, to silence all invectives, and challenge admiration, unless, as in many instances, he may possess tastes and feelings which it would not be desirable to gratify. But to return from this seeming digression, though the kind of country may have an important bearing on its practices and preferences.

*Someriset Co., Md.*—A subscriber of this county, in paying his own subscription for two years, directs us to forward copies also to two of his neighbors, as he wishes them to have the same advantages of the work, which he says, he has enjoyed on his large estate. And we have no doubt, in a little while these latter will also be sending us orders for their friends and neighbors—for this appears to be the usual order of things with our readers.

*Lawn Grass Seed.*—Those wanting Lawn Grass Seed are referred to the advertisement of Sinclair & Co. on another page.

## ON THE CULTURE OF THE CORN CROP.

TARBORO', Edgecombe Co. N. C. Nov. 15, 1852.

To the Editor of the American Farmer—

SIR:—I promised you last spring, to report the result of an experiment then commenced, on a piece of land planted in corn, not strictly, but somewhat after the manner advised by you, in the Dec. No. of the American Farmer for 1851, in reply to the article signed "Panola."

The soil selected for the experiment had been cultivated in cotton five or six years consecutively, averaging one thousand pounds of seed cotton or thereabouts per acre annually. Five hundred pounds per annum would have been the farthest extent of its production but for the liberal application of manure in the drill for each crop, composed of cotton seed composted with rich earth. This system of manuring is adhered to by nearly if not all of our farmers, as being most effective in producing large successive crops of cotton; and that, too, with good reason, as it is not an uncommon thing, in this county, with those who have planted the same ground for several years in regular succession, to realise a "four hundred pound bale to the acre." Such "good success," however, in making cotton, is fast tending to make us oblivious to the fact, that any thing *else* is worth growing. The cotton furrow must be filled to the brim with manure, if not an atom is left for the corn. May not such a system of manuring and cultivation prove detrimental to the continued improvement of the soil? But to the experiment.

The ground was accurately surveyed and found to contain sixteen and one-fifth acres. A quantity of earth from a neighboring ditch, was hauled out and composed with poor barn-yard manure, at the rate of twelve bushels of earth to one of manure. After remaining in bulk six weeks, the heaps were cut down and distributed broadcast as evenly as possible over thirteen acres, giving to each acre eighty one horse loads, or four hundred and eighty bushels of the compost. This operation was succeeded by inverting the soil to the depth of six inches with a No. 2 self-sharpening eagle plough, drawn by two mules, followed by a subsoil plough, drawn by two mules also, cutting seven inches below the bottom of the furrow made by the eagle plow. The remaining three and one-fifth acres received no manure, but were divided in equal parts, containing one and six-tenth acres each. That part adjoining the thirteen acres, was ploughed and subsoiled, as above described; the other was ploughed, but not subsoiled.

Unleached wood ashes and bone dust had been composted some weeks before, in sufficient quantity to give each of the thirteen acres forty bushels of the former and four of the latter ingredient. These remained in bulk six weeks, when they were applied broadcast and intermixed with the soil in the most thorough manner by harrowing and cross-harrowing. The three and one-fifth acres were harrowed in a similar manner, but received none of the ashes and bone dust.

Furrows were then opened seven feet asunder, throughout the sixteen and one-fifth acres, with a double mould board plough, and corn dropped at intervals of three inches, one grain in a place, with the view of thinning to a stand of eighteen inches between the hills at the proper time. The harrow was used to cover the seed, running it in a diagonal line with the corn furrows. This last



operation was by far the most expeditious, as well as the most superior mode of doing this kind of work, covering the corn at a more uniform depth, and leaving the ground in the nicest possible condition for the after cultivation. Finished planting the 26th of April.

May 14th—The corn was from four to five inches high on the thirteen acres, and two to three on the three and one-fifth. Commenced ploughing, using the common turn-plough, with the landside next the corn, throwing the earth from it, following with hoes, weeding and reducing to a proper stand.

May 20th—The corn was injured by the cut-worm, or from some other cause many of the plants had died, and the missing places were then replanted. A quantity of guano was also prepared, by mixing it with one-fourth its weight of gypsum, and four times its weight, or bulk rather, of earth that had been saturated some weeks before with brine from pork barrels.

May 21st—Sowed the mixture abovementioned in the furrows on each side of the corn, at the rate of one hundred and ten pounds of guano to the acre; making this application to the whole of the thirteen acres, except four rows, on the part sub-soiled, and two on the part not subsoiled. As fast as the guano was deposited in the furrow, it was covered by throwing back the earth removed by the plow on the 14th.

May 26th—Plowed the intervening ground between the rows of corn, that had not before been disturbed since planting.

June 14th—Run a five tooth cultivator three times in each row—followed with the hoes, cutting out the grass, and stirring the soil about the corn.

July 3d—Sowed peas broadcast on half of the thirteen acres, and repeated the work with the cultivator, and completed the work. The corn on the three and one-fifth acres had not kept pace with the manured corn, which rendered it necessary to work it again with the cultivator a short time thereafter.

July 22nd—The corn had grown rapidly up to this time, and bid fair to yield a very heavy crop—was pronounced by many the best they had ever seen growing on upland.

July 27th—The weather for several days had been very hot and dry, and the corn was apparently suffering from that cause. Such was not the case however on any other portion of the farm.

July 31st—Had several rains during the three days previous, but without any advantage to the corn. Many of the stalks had turned yellow to the top, confined, principally, however, to the sandier portions of the field. On the part sowed broadcast with peas, at the last working, the corn much better than elsewhere.

Sept. 1st—It is universally admitted that the corn crop in this section is the largest made within the last ten years. The seasons therefore must be acquitted of having any agency in the injury that the crop in question has sustained. I shall not attempt to account for it, being but a Tyro in agriculture; but it has been suggested however, by one who professes to be a practical farmer, "such a mixture," as was applied to the soil, "would spile any crop." Another, who is not too practical to read an agricultural paper, nor thinks he knows more than the man that writes the "Farming books," conceives it may be owing to a deficiency of organic matter in the soil, (2—66, pr. analysis—see Am. Farmer, Dec. No. 1851, soil marked A.)

Will you undertake to say which of the two is right?—if either.

Oct. 25th—The crop has been gathered, measured and housed. The yield is heavier than it promised late in the season, but nothing like what it promised earlier. It only remains to state the cost of manures—the effect of guano—subsoiling, &c. &c., and the quantity of corn produced, and my promise is redeemed. ROBT. NORFLEET.

#### THIRTEEN ACRES, DR.

To 53 bushels Bone-dust, at 60c per bus.	\$31.20
" 65 cart loads stable manure, at 40c. per load,	26.00
" 1375 lbs. Guano, at 2 1/4c per lb.	34.37
" 350 lbs. Plaster, at 1/2c per lb.	1.75
" 520 bushels Ashes, at 8c per bushel,	41.60
" 975 loads of ditch banks (charge for hauling,)	26.00
To applying manures and cultivating crop, at \$5 per acre,	65.00

\$225.92

To balance (for nett profits)

91.15

\$317.07

#### THIRTEEN ACRES, CR.

By 514 1-6 bushels shelled corn, at 50c per bushel,	\$257.07
" 8000 lbs. fodder, at 50c per hundred,	40.00
" Peas, beans, shucks and grazing (low estimate,)	20.00

\$317.07

#### THREE AND ONE-FIFTH ACRES, DR.

To cost of cultivating the crop, at \$3 per acre,	\$3.60
To Guano and Plaster, applied to 4 rows,	1.41

\$11.01

To balance (for nett profit)

21.82

\$32.83

#### THREE AND ONE-FIFTH ACRES, CR.

By 55 1/2 bushels corn, at 50c per bushel,	\$27.83
" 600 lbs. fodder, at 50c per hundred,	3.00
" Peas, shucks and grazing,	2.00

\$32.83

Nett profit on 13 acres, \$91.15, or \$7.01 per acre.

" 3 1-5 do 21.82, or 6.82 "

Experiment with Guano, and subsoiling (on part of 3 1-5 acres.)

2 rows subsoiled, without Guano, made 5 1/4 bus. or at the rate of 16 bushels per acre.  
2 rows, not subsoiled, without Guano, made 4 1/4 bus. or at the rate of 13 1/4 bushels per acre.  
2 rows, subsoiled, with Guano, made 6 1/2 bushels, or at the rate of 21 1/2 bushels per acre.  
2 rows, not subsoiled, with Guano, made 6 1/4 bus. or at the rate of 20 4-5 bushels per acre.

The pins that designated the 4 rows of the 13 acres on which no guano was applied, were removed by accident. It was impossible to distinguish them in any other way, as the corn was very uniform in height and general appearance.

The difference in favor of subsoiling will in my opinion amply pay for the extra labor.

The difference in favor of the guano will barely pay for the quantity applied; and I conceive there is great risk in not being benefitted at all by its use as manure for corn, particularly when applied late in the spring.

The difference of only 19c per acre in favor of the 13 acres compared with the 3 1-5 acres, is so small, that many would be deterred from attempting a similar course. But I am satisfied this land will produce ten bushels of corn more than the other, next year.

### WHICH IS BEST?—LIME, LIME-ASHES, OR WOOD ASHES?

FREDERICK Co. Md. July 20, 1853.

To the Editor of the American Farmer—

Sir:—I have recently become a subscriber to your valuable journal, and wishing to avail myself of all the benefits arising therefrom, take the liberty of asking the following questions:

1st. Which is the best for the production of a crop of corn on a blue slate soil, (originally good,) Lime, Lime-ashes, or ashes unmixed with lime, and what quantities of either should be used per acre, and how applied?

2nd. Which of either of the above would be best for a crop of oats, to be followed by wheat and clover, and what quantities per acre?

3d. Which of either of the above would be best for an old timothy meadow, to be used as a top-dressing, and what quantity per acre? The soil of meadow, clay loam, or alluvial, formed by the frequent changing of the bed of a creek running through it. It is also subject to an occasional inundation by the creek.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Replies by the Editor of the American Farmer.

Our correspondent cannot go amiss, whether he applies lime, lime-ashes, or wood ashes; though we should prefer the latter. Fifty bushels of either will be as much as he should apply per acre. Even half that quantity would be sufficient. He must recollect that land in a state of exhaustion, however good originally, will require nutritive as well as mineral manure to improve its productive capacity;—so to speak, it must have meat as well as bread. It is a fallacy to suppose that either lime, lime-ashes, or ashes, alone, will supply those substances which furnish the elements of nitrogen—that constituent, perhaps above all others, which tends most to encourage the growth of all cultivated plants,—that substance, which, above all others, imparts the greatest value to guano. It might be that soils, apparently exhausted, contain within their bodies a considerable portion of indurated organic matters, but deficient in those which act as solvents—as decomposers;—to such soils, either of the substances named by our correspondent would, by the decomposition of such organic matters, furnish the necessary food for plants, nitrogen amongst the rest. It is, nevertheless, always safest, when treating soils supposed to have been exhausted, to give them liberal doses of animal manures, as stable or barn-yard manures, guano, or bone-dust, as well as lime, lime-ashes, or wood ashes, as then, there will be a certainty that all the substances needed will be furnished. As to the method of applying either of the substances named, we refer our correspondent to the article in our journal of work for the month, as either should be applied as therein advised to apply lime; it should be broadcasted and harrowed in, after the animal manure has been ploughed in, and the ground harrowed.

2d. We should never think of following a crop of oats by one of wheat and clover, except as a matter of necessity. It should be the object of a

farmer to have his land on which he sows his wheat, as clean as possible, and to attain that end, it is best that a hoe-crop or plough-crop, should always immediately precede a crop of wheat. The oat-crop would so fill the land with seeds as to materially effect the product of wheat. This difficulty might, however, to a considerable extent, be obviated, if the oat stubble and weeds were ploughed in early and deep, and the weed seeds thereby buried beneath the vegetating point; provided, the land were to be harrowed once or twice after being ploughed, to destroy any weeds that might appear, the last time, just before the seeding of the wheat. For "wheat and clover," we should prefer lime-ashes, or, ashes, to lime, for this reason; the lime-ashes, or ashes, would furnish all the inorganic food needed by the crops, while the lime would furnish but one.

3d. As between the three substances named, as a top-dressing for an old timothy meadow, we should prefer wood ashes, for the reason assigned above. But a better dressing than ashes alone, would be found in this mixture; the quantity named, intended as a top-dressing for an acre:—

- 10 bushels of ashes,
- 4 bushels of bone-dust,
- 2 bushels of salt,
- 10 bushels of woods' mould,
- or marsh mud.

The whole to be mixed together, layer and layer about, thrown up into pie, shovelled over twice, at intervals of a fortnight apart, then to be broadcasted evenly over the meadow, harrowed, and the ground rolled.

If the timothy in the meadow is much run out, or foul of weeds, after the application of the top-dressing, and harrowing of it in, a gallon of seed per acre, with two gallons of ashes should be sown, very lightly harrowed in, and the ground rolled. Here let us say to our correspondent, that if he desires to have his meadow very productive, he must treat it to a top-dressing every second fall, say in the month of September.

### AMERICAN REAPERS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The following is a copy of a letter sent to Mr. McCormick, by the President, as the Chairman of the Central Committee of the U. S. informing him officially of the award made by a jury of the Royal Commissioners connected with the Exhibition of the works of all Nations, held last year in London:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Jan. 25, 1853.

Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that a jury of the Royal Commissioners connected with the Exhibition of the Works of all Nations, at London, in the year 1851, in consideration of the superior excellence and originality of principle of the American Reaper, as by you exhibited, has awarded you a Council Medal, Certificate, and a copy of the Reports of the Juries.

These articles are in the possession of Peter Force, Esq., of this city, chairman of the American Executive Committee, and will be forwarded to you by such mode of conveyance as you may suggest. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

Chairman of the Central Committee U. S.

PETER FORCE,

Chairman of the Executive Committee,  
To C. H. McCormick, of Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. HUSSEY, of this city has also received a communication from the same source, which has been shown us, a copy of which we annex:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, 31st Jan. 1853.  
To O. Hussey, Baltimore, Md.

Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that a jury of the Royal Commissioners connected with the Exhibition of the Work of all Nations, at London, in the year 1851, in consideration of your Reaping and Mowing Machine, has awarded you an Exhibitor's Medal, Certificate, and a copy of the Reports of the Juries.

These articles are in the possession of Col. Peter Force of this city, Chairman of the American Executive Committee, and will be forwarded to you by such conveyance as you shall suggest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

Chairman of the Central Committee U. S.  
PETER FORCE, Ch'n Ex. Com.

### ENQUIRIES RELATIVE TO LIME.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

As the use of lime for farming purposes is a theme of deep and growing importance to farmers, I propose to make some enquiries in which the public may feel an interest. Being fortunate myself in having an abundant supply of good marl, I feel no personal concern in what I am about to say. That lime in some form, whether applied or found in the soil, is of the utmost importance to the improvement of worn-out lands, is now a thing conceded by all intelligent farmers, and I believe would be used by all who have the enterprise, if the supply or means of procuring it could be easily commanded. If, then, lime be so desirable in the improvement of the soil, it becomes a matter of great importance to those who determine to undertake it, to know where the cheapest and best article can be procured. That which may cost the least per bushel, may in the end be the highest priced. That there are differences in quality, and therefore a difference in value, seems not to be generally known or regarded. A farmer wishes to apply it to his lands, and without taking the steps to inform himself as to the amount of pure lime to the bushel, (or of carbonate of lime, in which state it is usually found,) he more commonly enquires how many cents it will cost him per bushel, when in fact the higher priced may be the cheaper of the two. Now, without knowing the fact myself, I have been informed by one of the most practical and scientific farmers in Virginia, that most of the agricultural lime which is brought from the North is very poor, and that that which comes from Baltimore is much richer and far superior. (1) If this be so, and I cannot doubt it, you could do many of your readers, and the public generally, a great service by laying the facts before them. Your intelligent State Chemist could settle the question, and a great service would thereby be rendered to the agricultural community. From whence is the agricultural lime sold in Baltimore obtained, and what is the price per bushel? Is it the same as the Washington lime? Our builders have long since considered the latter better for their purposes than the Thomastown lime. Hitherto all the lime which has been brought to our wharf for agricultural purposes, (as far as I am informed) has been from N. York. The price has been from 7½ to 8 cents per bushel. Now, can you inform us what would be

the cost of Baltimore lime delivered in our market? This is a matter of some importance to us, and I trust that you or some one may enlighten us so that we may profit by it. In your high and just encomiums on the use of lime, in the last "Farmer," you use the term "Alum stone lime" of the Baltimore market, in connection with Thomastown, as though you had not been aware of the facts I have stated. I am ignorant of the meaning as there applied. Please inform us whether it implies a presence of that salt, (2) or whether it only indicates the appearance of alum in its crude state? Or is it a term only understood by those living thereabouts and not implying any marked difference in the quality of the stone? I think I have heard that the Washington lime contained a considerable portion of Magnesia, which I believe is not unfriendly to the improvement of land. Be good enough to give us some light on these subjects.

Very respectfully,

W. J. DUFFY.

Replies by the Editor of the American Farmer.

1. Our Correspondent is rightly informed. The lime sold in Baltimore is much richer in the calcareous principle than that brought to Virginia from the North. The lime sold in Baltimore is obtained from the quarries of Baltimore county. According to the analyses furnished by our State Chemist in his last Report,

The North River or New York lime contains

	Per cent.
Water	17.70
Lime, or quick lime	37.30
Magnesia	21.20
Sand, clay and iron	23.80

Reading, Pa. Lime, contains

Water	1.40
Sand	5.80
Clay and iron	10.10
Lime, quick lime,	52.29
Magnesia	30.30

Schuylkill, Pa. Lime, contains—(three specimens)

Water	12.80		3.26
Sand	4.00	6.50	6.50
Lime, quick lime	35.00	62.00	60.24
Magnesia	40.54	26	25.00
Clay and iron	7.60	5.00	5.00

Whereas the average of eight different analyses of the air-slaked lime of Baltimore county, gave of lime as carbonate, i. e. air-slaked lime 81.4 per cent. The price of Baltimore county lime, is 6 cts. per bushel; if delivered at Petersburg, or places adjacent, the price would be 2½ to 3½ cts. additional, freight.

2. There is no alum present in the Alum limestone of Baltimore county—it takes its name, as we understand, from similarity of appearance, and to distinguish it from what is termed magnesian lime.

When lime alone may be needed in a soil, the Baltimore lime is the best; but if the soil to be limed, is deficient also in magnesia, then lime possessing that mineral would be best, as magnesia is a constituent element of almost every grain that grows. For ourself, we have no objection to magnesian lime, and believe it can only be injurious when applied in excess—a thing which farmers are not often guilty of.

We have no analyses of the Thomastown lime.

A number of communications have been crowded out this month.



BALTIMORE, MARCH 1, 1853.

## TERMS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

\$1 per annum, in advance; 6 copies for \$5; 12 copies for \$10; 30 copies for \$20.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For 1 square of 12 lines, for each insertion, \$1; 1 square, per ann., \$10;  $\frac{1}{2}$  column, do. \$30; 1 column, do. \$50—larger advertisements in proportion.

Address, SAMUEL SANDS, Publisher, At the State Agricultural Society Rooms, No. 128 Baltimore st. over the "American Office," 5th door from North-st.

## MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of the Society will be held in this city on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March, inst. at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  o'clock in the evening, to receive the Report of the Committee on Inspections, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Society. By order,  
SAML. SANDS, Sec'y.

MEETING OF THE STATE SOCIETY.—It will be seen by the proceedings of the Society on another page, that an adjourned meeting of the State Agricultural Society is called for the evening of the 9th inst. to consider the Report of the Committee on Inspections, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. It is hoped that as full an attendance as possible may be had on the occasion.

*Dr. Higgins' Report.*—The Report of the State Chemist will be ready in a few days, to be presented to the legislature. We shall make extracts from the Report in our next. As the law only authorizes the publication of 1,000 copies, (about 10 to every officer and member of the legislature,) those wishing to secure a copy had better apply to their delegation in due time.

*Guano.*—Since our last, the demand for guano has been very active, and the supply in first hands, at present, is *not abundant*. Mr. Barreda, the agent for the Peruvian government, informs us that he again sells to farmers one ton and upwards at \$46.20 per ton of 2240 lbs., cash.—[The statement that those purchasing 100 tons or upwards would have a discount of 20 per cent. was an error, occasioned by our mistaking the figures of the Clerk of the Agent; it should have been *two* per ct.]—Sales from dealers, No. 1 Peruvian, \$44 per ton of 2000 lbs.; No. 2, \$38—Mexican \$25 per 2000 lbs.—Patagonia, No. 2, in bbls. 10 to 50 tons, \$27 a 28; 50 tons and upwards \$26; single ton \$33—\$2 per ton advance in Patagonia, on the above prices. The imports into this port, from Oct. 1 to Jan. 24, was 6203 tons—since which there have been but two arrivals, with 448 tons.

*Geo. Page & Co.'s New Catalogue.*—A catalogue of Machinery manufactured by this house, in this city, is just issued. We notice in it a description of their celebrated Saw Mill, and a list of those who have purchased and are now using it, numbering 803. We see by the list, that a large number of purchasers are the lumbermen on the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania.

*Great Yield of Wheat.*—We noticed in our last a very large yield of wheat raised by Mr. Garrison, of Accomac county, Va., and remarked that if correctly reported, it was hard to beat. We learn from an undoubted source, in that county, that there can be no question about the correctness of the statement.

*New Oxford Sheep.*—Thomas Jones, Esq., of N. C. writes us as follows:

"I cut eleven pounds and a-half of wool last spring from the buck you sent me; and from a ewe bought from Mr. Henry Carroll, fifteen pounds, which, as you are aware, is a fine yield for a ewe."

*Davy's Devon Herd Book.*—C. S. Wainwright, Esq., of Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, N. Y., has presented a copy of this work to the Boston Cultivator. It gives the names of the principal breeders of Devon cattle in England, with pedigrees of the best stock, and the prizes they have gained.—It will be specially valuable to breeders in this country.

*Nefflin on the Milch Cow.*—We have received from the publisher, C. B. Rogers, Philadelphia, a copy of a pamphlet, illustrated with numerous cuts, on the subject of selecting Milch Cows, based on Guenon's celebrated discovery. The instructions of Guenon are simplified, and arranged and made more readily to be comprehended by the reader. A few copies are for sale at our office. Price, 37 cents.

*Kenelworth and Woburn Pigs.*—We are requested by T. E. Blount, Esq., of Black Water P. O., Sussex county, Va., to ask any one having either of the above breed of hogs for sale, to correspond with him on the subject, as to age, price, &c., deliverable at Petersburg, Va.

## REVIEW OF THE TOBACCO &amp; GRAIN MARKETS.

Prepared for the American Farmer by J. W. & E. Reynolds.

Since our report for January there has been sales of about 2000 hhds. of Ohio Tobacco at about \$5, for the French market, which leaves the market as bare of Ohio as it is of Maryland. In the latter there has been nothing doing, only some 200 or 300 hhds. of both crop and ground leaf being in first hands. We quote ground leaf \$3 $\frac{1}{2}$  a \$8, as to quality; crop, \$3 $\frac{1}{2}$  a 4, for frosted and black; \$4 $\frac{1}{2}$  a 5 for sound to middling; \$5 $\frac{1}{2}$  a 6 for good crop; \$6 $\frac{1}{2}$  a 9 for fine to extra qualities.

The receipts of Grain continue light. We quote sales of Wheat at \$1.05 a 1.12 for red; \$1.10 a 1.20 for white. Corn, 55 a 57c for white, and 57 a 59c for yellow. Oats, 37 a 42c. Rye, 80 a 84c.

Flour, How. st. and City Mills, \$5.12 a \$5.25; family flour, to the trade, \$6 $\frac{1}{4}$ , bakers, \$6—Pa. flour \$5.12—Rye Flour \$3.75 a 4—Pa. Corn Meal, in bbls. \$3.12—Cloverseed \$6 a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  for prime—Timothy \$3.12—Flaxseed \$3.12—Orchard grass seed \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Hay, in bales, \$18 per ton; loose, from wagons, \$16 a 18; Straw \$12—Plaster \$4.25 a 4.50 per ton; ground, \$1.12 a 1.25—Potatoes, Mercer, for seed, 75c—Beef Cattle, \$3 to 4.12, on the hoof, equal to 6 a 8 net, and averaging \$3 $\frac{1}{2}$  gross—Hogs, live, \$7.50 a 8—Cotton, Upl. and Gulf, 10 a 11c, 6 mos.—Rice \$4.12 a \$4.25—Sugar, N. O. \$4.25 a 5.75, demand fair; new crop Cuba \$5.25 a \$6; old crop do. \$4.50 a 5.25; P. Rico \$4.50 a 6.25—Wheat, hhds. 23c; bbls. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  a 24—Wool, demand fair, but light receipts; pulled \$8 a 40c, tub washed 39 a 42; unwashed 28 to 31c, and fine fleece 45 to 55c.



THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY met in the city of Washington in February. About 600 hundred members were in attendance, representing nineteen States. From the proceedings of the second day, we make this extract:

The following persons were elected honorary members, viz: Presidents Fillmore and Pierce, Samuel Appleton, Thomas H. Perkins, Robert G. Shaw, and Edmund Ruffin.

The special order of the day, the resolution to memorialize Congress to establish a Department of Agriculture, was taken up. Mr. Calvert supported it, and said that it was due that this great interest, embracing four-fifths of our population, should be represented in the Cabinet. Messrs. French and Mapes also briefly supported the resolution, and it was adopted unanimously.

President Fillmore and Secretary Stuart now entered, and were received with marked attention, the members rising.

The Society then elected its officers. Martin P. Wilder was chosen President, with a Vice President for each State, among them G. P. Custis, of Virginia, W. D. Bowie, of Maryland, C. P. Holcomb, of Del. and F. Watts, of Pa. The Treasurer reported that the funds of the Society had augmented nearly \$2000 since the previous day.

Since the adjournment of the United States Agricultural Society, their Executive Committee has met once or twice, and appointed agents in the different sections of the Union, to solicit memberships, and promote the interests of the Society generally.—C. B. Calvert, of Md. was appointed for Virginia, Maryland, and District of Columbia.—Richard Peters for North and South Carolina and Georgia; and A. S. Elwyn, of Pa., for Pennsylvania and Delaware.

The Committee have prepared a memorial to Congress, asking for "a portion of the money now annually appropriated to the Patent Office, for the preparation of the Agricultural Report, and the collection and distribution of seeds," with a view to the performance of that service themselves. This was thought to be all that it was expedient to ask from Congress at the present session. At another, the establishment of an agricultural department, with a Cabinet officer at its head, will be urged.

It is said, the views of the President elect are most favorable to the interests of agriculture, and that there is reason to believe that he will not be behind his predecessors in his recommendations upon the subject.

*New York State Agricultural Society.*—Col. Lewis G. Morris has been elected President of this society for the ensuing year.

#### AS TO THE PROPER APPLICATION OF MANURE.

TARBORO', N. C., Nov. 15, 1852.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—Allow me to trouble you with a few questions upon a subject which is just now attracting considerable attention among the planters of this region—

1. Which is the better mode of applying manure, broadcast, or in the drill?
2. What is the custom in the highly cultivated countries of the old world?
3. What is the custom in the New England States? What is the custom in the Middle States?

Your attention to these queries is respectfully requested, at an early date. PANOLA, JR.

#### Replies by the Editor.

1. If the general improvement of the soil be the object, which ought to be the object with every good farmer, there can be no question but that broadcast manuring, is infinitely preferable to manuring in the drill or hill. If the crop to be grown be corn, broadcast manuring is the best, and for the following reasons:—The lateral roots of the corn extend from row to row, say from 3 to 4 feet—their mouths or ducts are situated at the extreme ends of such lateral roots, so that they can derive but little, if any benefit, from manure placed in the hill or drill; whenever such roots extend beyond the limits of such places of deposit, they are cut off from the sources of nutrimental supply. But if the manure be equally distributed throughout the soil, wherever the roots may travel, or whithersoever they may extend, they come in contact with food, and thereby prosper, luxuriate in growth, and are enabled to mature the grain. Manure placed in the hill or drill, in the first stages of the growth of the corn plant, exert a happy influence in urging forth their growth; but, as we have just stated, whenever the roots expand beyond the range of manure thus partially supplied, they are out of the reach of the manure intended to nurture them, their mouths being greatly beyond the places of deposit.

If potatoes, turnips, carrots and parsnips, be the crops cultivated, and they be cultivated in drills, the drills are the proper places for manure, as the lateral roots of these crops do not reach much, if any, beyond the limits of the drills, and their mouths will always be within the range of the food.

2. In England, where the drill culture is most practiced, the manure is deposited in the drills. There the turnip is to her farmers, what the corn crop is to us; but as the roots of the turnip do not extend as do those of the corn, some three or four feet, there is no analogy whatsoever between the practice of the two countries. In England too, they apply the manure in the drills, for the same reason, to crops of potatoes, mangold wurtzel, &c. But though they there manure in the drills to these crops, almost universally, so far as the culture of the turnips are concerned, the land may be said to be broadcast manured also; for the turnips are eaten off the ground in *hurdles* by sheep, which in dropping the manure, may be said to do so by the broadcast plan. Turnips precede wheat, so that this latter crop may be said to be manured both broadcast and in the drills; broadcast by the sheep, and in the drills at the time of seeding. Indeed, the manure given to the turnips may be said to be broadcast also, as the drills being but from 9 to 12 inches asunder, the process of cross-ploughing effects a very general distribution of the manure throughout the soil.

3. The farmers of New England vary in their methods of applying their manure, as well as the farmers of other States; some apply it broadcast—others in the hill. But then they tend but a few acres, compared with the farmers and planters of the Middle and Southern States, and are therefore enabled to give much more manure to their crops than those of the latter States. Some corn growers in New England, manure both broadcast and in the hill, for corn—as we would always do,—first, to secure general fertility to the soil, and, secondly to urge forward the growth of the plants when young.

# Maryland State Agricultural Society,

Wednesday, Feb. 2d, 1853.

## MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Key, V. P. for St. Mary's Co. who in the absence of the President was called on to preside.

On motion of Mr. Earle, of Q. Anne's, the Report of the Committee on Crops at the Annual Exhibition; was called up, and the statements of the Exhibitors, and the accompanying documents, referred to this meeting, were presented and read.

Mr. M<sup>c</sup>Henry, of Harford, moved that the reports and certificates on the corn crop, be referred to a committee of two; and those on other vegetable productions to another committee of two—which was concurred in. Messrs. Earle and M. Goldsborough were appointed on the former, and Messrs. M<sup>c</sup>Henry and Iglehart on the latter Committee.

Mr. Iglehart, of A. A. Co. from the Committee, reported:

That they had examined the statements and certificates presented to them, and had awarded to Chas. Whitmore, of Baltimore, the premiums of \$10 each for the best quarter acre of Carrots and Turnips.

They have examined the statement of Mr. W. H. Marriott, of his crop of Ruta Bagas, Sugar Beets and Turnips, witnessed by Jas. H. Wilson, but as he has not complied with the regulations prescribed by the Society, the Committee are compelled to exclude him.

THOS. H. IGLEHART,  
R. M<sup>c</sup>HENRY.

Mr. Earle, from the Committee on Corn, reported as follows:

The Committee having examined the several statements and certificates presented to them, for the Society's premium for the best 5 acres of Corn, and also for the best acre, would beg leave to report, that they have fulfilled the duty assigned them, and present the following as the result of their labors:

Upon comparing the several statements, they find that

Isaac Webster, of Balt. Co. Md. raised off of 5 acres, at the rate of 90½ bushels and 1 qt per acre.

W. R. Barker, of Prince George's Co. Md. 72½ bushels per acre—and

Dr. E. P. White, of Va. 66 bushels per acre.

And that Isaac Webster is entitled to the premium of the Society of \$20 for the best 5 acres.

They also report, that

Dr. E. P. White, of Va. raised off of 1 acre, 105 bushels, 5½ qts.

Isaac Webster, 102 bushels.

W. R. Barker, 70½ bushels—and

Dr. G. W. Lawrence, of Balt. Co. 40 bushels.

And that Dr. White is entitled to the premium of \$10 for the best single acre.

J. C. EARLE,  
M. GOLDSBOROUGH.

The reports of the Committees were read and accepted, and the awards made in accordance with the recommendations contained therein.

The Secretary called attention to the report of the Committee on the Dairy and Honey, at the annual Exhibition, in which a discretionary premium was recommended to be made to Miss Howard, for her cream cheese, and asked for instructions as to the amount of the premium to be paid.

Mr. Earle moved that a premium of \$5 be awarded, which was concurred in.

Dr. S. P. Smith, of Alleghany Co. moved that the suggestions of the Committee in the same report, relative to the size of the cream cheeses to be offered hereafter, be referred to the special consideration of the Executive Committee at its May meeting, for the arrangement of the premium list, which was concurred in.

The Secretary stated to the Committee, that an effort was about being made to open Charles street, through the Society's show grounds, and that he had been requested to call the attention of the Committee to the fact, for its action thereon, should they deem it necessary. After some discussion on the subject, it was determined that this Board would not take any action in the premises.

Mr. Earle presented to the members of the Committee present, some samples of the Native Mineral Phosphates, from the New York deposits, which had been left in the Hall of the Society by E. T. Ellicott, esq. of this city, who has been appointed agent of the Company chartered in New York and New Jersey.

Mr. M<sup>c</sup>Henry, from the Committee on Inspections, stated to the Executive Committee, that it was contemplated to offer a Report at the meeting of the Society called for to-day, but in consequence of the limited number of members in attendance, it was proposed to hold an extra meeting of the Society for the purpose of considering the report. He therefore moved that the *second Wednesday in March* be designated, and that due notice thereof be given by the Secretary, in the American Farmer, and such other papers as may be deemed necessary—and that the Cor. Sec. be requested to specially notify the officers of the Society of the meeting—which motion was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Earle, it was *Resolved*, That a Committee, consisting of the President of the Society, and three other members, be appointed to revise the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society. Committee, Messrs. Calvert, President, Earle, M<sup>c</sup>Henry and M. Goldsborough.

On motion, the Committee then adjourned.

SAM'L SANDS, Sec'y.

## MR. WEBSTER'S CORN CROP.

MT. REPOSE, near Cockeysville, Balt. }  
Co. Md. Jan. 30, 1853. }

Mr. Samuel Sands—Dear Sir: Having entered my name as a competitor for the premiums offered by the State Agricultural Society for the best five acres, and for the best one acre of Corn, I herewith annex a statement of product, mode of cultivation, &c., which you will please submit to the Committee, and oblige,

Very respectfully yours,

ISAAC WEBSTER.

*Statement of Product.*—From a field of thirteen acres, I carefully measured 5 consecutive acres, and obtained therefrom a yield of ninety barrels and six and one-fourth bushels of ears; I also carefully measured one acre from the same field, and obtained twenty barrels and four bushels of ears. Variety known here as the Jackson corn, a sample of which was exhibited at the late Fair.

My mode of Cultivation was as follows: In February and March, I applied a dressing of 10 single ox cart loads of well rotted barn-yard and hog-pen manure to the acre, spread upon an old Timothy

and green grass sod, and turned down with oxen, about 10 inches deep. It was then well harrowed and rolled. On the 8th of May, drills were marked off  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet and planted 2 feet distant in drill, at the same time applying to the corn, before covering, 4 ox cart loads of compost (made of hog-pen manure and wood ashes) to the acre. As soon as the corn attained sufficient size, the cultivator was passed twice through the row. The second working was done with the shovel plough, when it was thinned out to two plants to the hill. The third and last working was done with the cultivator, passing but twice thro' the row.

On the 6th of September we commenced to cut down and stook it, and in December we finished husking. J. WEBSTER.

We certify that we assisted in the measurement of the land above described, as well as the corn that grew upon the same, and do hereby testify to the truth of said statement.

JOHN WELSH,  
DAVID WILSON.

#### MR. BARKER'S CORN CROP.

Aquasco, P. George's Co. Md. }  
Oct. 20th, 1852. }

This is to certify, that we have measured for William R. Barker, 5 acres of land cultivated in Corn, and found the product to be seventy-two barrels and one bushel; at the same time we measured one acre of land in corn, and found the product to be fourteen barrels and one bushel.

WILLIAM K. DAVIS,  
CHARLES LYNCH.

The field from which this product was taken contained one hundred and sixty acres, and good judges say that the yield must be sixteen hundred barrels. The quality of the soil is rich loam, alluvial, and lying on the Patuxent River.

The mode of cultivation was as follows: The land was fallowed from clover ley, harrowed over, and planted 4 feet each way, without manuring of any kind; 3 stalks were left in each hill—the corn cultivator was used three times before ploughing; once ploughed when the corn was 2 feet high, and then laid by with the corn cultivator. The ears of this corn I exhibited at the Exhibition; they shell a quart to each ear, and contain nearly a thousand grains.

WM. R. BARKER.

I had measured for P. George's County Exhibition another acre, which produced seventeen barrels and one bushel of corn, which took the premium.

W. R. BARKER.

#### DR. WHITE'S CORN CROP.

Port Tobago, Va. Dec. 29, 1852.

This is to certify, that the Corn I offered for a premium before the Maryland Agricultural Society, in October last, grew on a deep mahogany loam, resting on a clay soil; the land had been highly improved by stable, farm-pen manures, ashes, clover and plaster. It was in wheat the year before, and was broken up very deep (say 8 inches) the middle of March, and ploughed up level, furrowed off shallow at the distance of from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet in width, with a seed plough. The land was in very fine tilth, and corn planted at the distance of  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches the near way, and thinned to 1 and 2 stalks occasionally. The corn was a mixture of the Baden, Rollins and Alsop or twin

corn; planted 30th of March, sided with a cultivator on the 23d of April, and hoed and killed on the 27th of May with a small plough, and a few loads of manure thrown over broadcast, and in like manner plastered.

The cultivation was completed by running a light cultivator on the 7th of June, and finishing off with the broad hoe. The yield was 105 bushels, 2 gallons and 1 pint shelled corn, on one acre, and 66 bushels per acre on 5 acres.

EDMUND P. WHITE.

This is to certify, we measured an acre of land in corn this fall, for Dr. E. P. White, which turned out one hundred and five bushels, two gallons and 1 pint, and that we first measured accurately said acre of land.

Given under our hands this the 24th Oct. 1852.

JAMES T. GAULDIN,  
WM. G. S. GARNETT.

State of Virginia, Caroline County, to wit:

I do hereby certify that James T. Gauldin and William G. S. Garnett, whose names are subscribed to the above certificate, this day personally appeared before me and made oath that the statements contained therein were just and true.

Given under my hand, this 24th October, 1852.

JNO. T. THORNTON, J. P.

I also certify that the persons whose names are subscribed to the above certificate, are known to me as persons of character and high veracity.

Given under my hand this 24th Oct. 1852.

JNO. T. THORNTON, J. P.

We have attended to the shucking and measuring of 5 acres of Corn of Dr. E. P. White, and they made sixty-six bushels of shelled corn per acre.

Given under our hands, this the 24th Oct. 1852.

JAMES BARLOW,  
JAMES T. GAULDIN.

[The above was certified to in same form as the certificate of the 1 acre.—S. S. Sec'y.]

#### DR. LAWRENCE'S CORN CROP.

Catonville, Balt. Co. Md. Oct. 24, 1852.

GENTLEMEN:—You have on exhibition a barrel of full velvet red cob gourd seed Corn, running from 16 to 26 rows to the ear. It was raised on a lot 107x46 yds., very thin stony soil, that borders on the red soil running S. S. W. through our section of country. The soil is very poor, and required ploughing three times over to fit it in any desirable manner for corn planting. I planted it on the 8th of May, using no compost of any kind; my yield was nearly 8 barrels. It was worked three times with the cultivator, two times with single plow, in opposite directions, and left to nature when it commenced tasseling. Mr. E. P. Horne has raised 17 barrels per acre on good soil, and says, after 8 years farming, that it is worthy of the name of Farmer's Profit, and superior to any known variety of corn. Respectfully submitted by

G. W. LAWRENCE.

This is to certify, that we were present and loaned a horse to Dr. G. W. Lawrence, to assist in ploughing his poor stony soil for corn planting. We ridiculed the idea of planting, but now feel surprised to see the yield of eight barrels of such superior corn to the acre of ground. The soil was miserably prepared for seed of any kind, and he used no manure of any kind. The virtue of his

product must be in the corn—certainly not in the soil.

Respectfully,

C. C. RICHARDSON,  
J. R. RICHARDSON.

Catonsville, Oct. 26th, 1852.

#### MR. WHITTEMORE'S TURNIP CROP.

We, the undersigned, do certify that we have measured a quarter acre of Turnips on the place of Chas. Whittemore, and find the yield to be one hundred and sixty-nine bushels.

LORMAN WHITTEMORE,  
PETER A. HAUSE.

Oct. 25th, 1852.

Personally appeared before Samuel Ringgold, a Justice of the Peace for the city of Baltimore, Peter A. Hause and Lorman Whittemore, and made oath that the above statement was correct.

SAMUEL RINGGOLD.

**Mode of Cultivation.**—The above crop was grown after early potatoes, the ground being first well pulverized, with an application of twenty loads of best manure to the acre. The after culture was to keep the ground loose by frequent applications of a light seed harrow, in the young growth of the crop.

CHAS. WHITTEMORE.

#### MR. WHITTEMORE'S CARROT CROP.

We, the undersigned, do certify that we have measured a quarter acre of Carrots on the place of Charles Whittemore, as laid out by Col. M. Ben-zinger, and find the yield to be two hundred and twenty-seven and a half bushels.

Sworn to as above.

L. WHITTEMORE,  
P. A. HAUSE.

**Mode of Cultivation.**—The soil upon which the above crop was grown, is a light sandy loam. In preparing the ground it was first well and deeply ploughed, with an application of twenty double loads of best manure; then laid off in beds six feet wide. The beds were laid off in drills ten inches wide crosswise, and the seed sown. The after culture was to keep the ground well worked, and the plants thinned down to three and four inches.

CHAS. WHITTEMORE.

**MR. BROWN'S CORN, CARROTS AND SUGAR BEET.**  
*Statement of the mode of raising Corn by Wm. Coyle, overseer to Geo. S. Brown, on one acre—19½ bbls.*

Commenced 20th March, 1852, to haul fifteen loads of stable manure, which was ploughed in to the depth of six or seven inches, then sowed four bushels of refuse salt, then harrowed it twice each way; on the 3d May sowed it, laid it off three feet by two and a half, and worked it altogether with the cultivator once or twice; then, when the corn was small, with the hoe, and on the 10th August took up a sample of it, which measured 14 feet 4 inches in height, with 5 ears of good corn on the stock. On the 10th October pulled and hauled to the barn, where it was husked, and measured nineteen and a half barrels.

GEORGE S. BROWN,  
G. BROWN,  
WM. H. GRAHAM.

**Mode of raising Carrots, used by Wm. Coyle, overseer to Geo. S. Brown, Mondanconin—205 bushels to 1 qr. acre.**

The ground having been ploughed up in the fall of '51, and limed 50 bushels to the acre, on the 20th March, '52, hauled 20 loads of stable manure to the acre, then ploughed it down to the depth of

seven inches; then sowed four bushels of salt to the acre; then harrowed well, and laid it off in drills 18 inches apart; then rolled it and sowed the seed; afterwards worked them with the cultivator and hoe, and on the 18th November, 1852, measured off 1 quarter acre, took them up, and they measured 205 bushels—weight of 1 bushel, 75 lbs.

SUGAR BEETS were raised in the same way, and 1 quarter acre measured two hundred and twenty-three bushels.

GEORGE S. BROWN,  
G. BROWN,  
WM. H. GRAHAM.

#### CLOVER AND ORCHARD GRASS.

WINTERSVILLE, GATES CO. }  
N. C., Jan. 26, 1853. }

To the Editor of the American Farmer

DEAR SIR:—As you seem willing to give information, will you please inform me whether such land as I describe will bring clover, mixed with orchard grass, after a crop of corn this year. In the fall, sow wheat—in the spring following, clover, viz: 4 acres, on which I have scattered 300 single horse-cart loads of woods' mould, and about 25 bushels shell lime, slaked with brine, per acre—one acre on which I have a heap of the same kind of earth, mixed with stable manure, to spread, having put on about 20 bushels of lime—and 4 acres, on which I shall put 300 loads lot manure, 40 bushels of lime mixed in with the manure. I shall feel myself under obligations for the information desired.

The last two pieces named have a clay subsoil—the first, a kind of sand and clay mixed.

Respectfully,

A. G. WALTER.

#### REPLY.

We have no doubt that the land thus treated, will bring fine crops of orchard grass and clover, after corn. We would advise our correspondent to cultivate his corn flat with the cultivator, sow orchard grass seed at the time he gives his corn the last working, and to sow clover seed in March, when the ground is exempt from frost, and to roll his clover seed in.

**Greenbrier Co., Va.**—A subscriber in this county, to whom we are indebted for a number of additions to our subscription list, in sending us a new name adds:

"Like all other subscribers he wishes to have the vol. entire, and requests you to send your paper from No. 1 current vol. The influence of a truly practical journal like yours is greatly needed in this county, where the improvements in husbandry, elsewhere familiar, have scarce been heard of, much less practised. I have to-day induced some of our farmers to call an agricultural meeting in March, with a view to the formation of a society for our mutual improvement. If it succeeds, as I think it will, I will secure you a handsome subscription by the commencement of your next vol. The amount of valuable instruction which I have received from the perusal of the Farmer myself, makes me feel more earnest that others should have access to the same fruitful source of agricultural knowledge."

**Isle of Wight Co., Va.**—A subscriber encloses us his subscription to the Farmer, for this and the next vol. for himself, the subscription of a neighbor, and also that of a new subscriber—he adds:

"I look upon your paper as the most valuable to me out of some 8 or 10 which I take."



## FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

Prepared by John Feast, Florist, 279 Lexington st. for the American Farmer.

Much preparation is required this month, in getting ready for the spring operations in and-out of doors, such as pruning, planting, sowing of seeds, making walks, and preparing the ground to be in readiness for the reception of such plants as have been kept in during the winter; but it will be better to defer planting any in this vicinity till the close of the month, or till the weather be more settled, for if put out too soon, they would be injured and perhaps destroyed; and we would advise florists never to be too much in a hurry in putting plants out, as our spring seasons are so variable.

Greenhouse plants of all kinds will require plenty of air, and to be kept clean; they should be tied up neatly and turned round, if inclined to grow one way—prune such as are bad looking plants, to a proper shape to make a specimen; this is as much admired in a good cultivator, as a bloom of flowers—it shows skill in the cultivation, and deserves credit as much so as for flowers—but both combined deserve more, and ought to be rewarded accordingly. In re-potting plants, give always plenty of drainage; this is a great secret in the cultivation of any thing, and should be as strictly adhered to in gardening as in farming.

*Fuchsias* will be pushing their wood, and should be attended to; give them a solution of guano to start them in strong growth, and keep them neatly trained, to make a fine appearance—when in bloom, give them plenty of air, and frequently syringe over the foliage.

*Cinerarias* will now begin to bloom; keep the fly off them by smoking occasionally in the house with tobacco; be careful it is not too strong, or otherwise it will injure many plants.

Many of the greenhouse bulbs that have done flowering, as *Oxalis*es and such like, cease watering so much, and put away in some by-place to make room for other plants that are coming into flower.

*Amyrillus*, *Creniums*, &c., should be re-potted and forwarded, and placed near the glass, as this makes the foliage stronger, thereby producing finer flowers; there is nothing more beautiful than this tribe of plants, which is too much neglected, but ought to be in every collection.

**COUNTERING OF MEADOWS.**—A correspondent of Bedford Co. Va. asks the following questions:

"As my experience in farming is limited, and if it is not asking too much of you, will you say whether it is beneficial to a meadow to coultier it up with a coultier made sharp, so as not to tear up the sod, or not? My meadows are dry and rich, and soil sandy, being an old mill pond, and sowed in timothy four years; I have generally gotten fine crops of grass off of it. I sow every spring one bushel of plaster per acre on it; and if I were to add 5 or 10 bushels of ashes, (leached) and 1 bushel of salt per acre, do you think it would produce a better crop, or would stable manure answer a better purpose?"

"What can a Reaper for meadows be bought for? Are they durable?—and will they save labor and time?"

Reply by the Editor of the American Farmer.

We have no experience in the coultiering of meadows, but have no doubt it would be useful. In England, the practice, to some extent, prevails,

whenever a meadow becomes hidebound, as they term it. We should prefer giving the meadow a top-dressing of bone-dust, salt and ashes, every second year, as we have repeatedly stated. Two bushels of bone-dust, two of salt, and 10 bushels of ashes, formed into compost, and left in bulk 10 or 14 days, would be a good dressing for an acre every second year. In the event of bone-dust not being *concealable*—to use a word of Timothy Wiggery, who was in Congress some 28 years ago—the bone-dust might be substituted by a double horse-cart load of horse-dung; the compost to be harrowed in in Autumn, and the meadow then rolled. That either of these composts would increase the productive powers of the meadow we have not the slightest doubt.

A Mowing Machine costs \$115—platform \$5—additional and front wheels, \$20 extra. These extras some think necessary for the greater ease in working the machine;—others, however, deem them not worth the cost. This machine has been too well tested to leave any doubt as to its being desirable, and as a great saving of labor and time.

**LARGE CROPS OF CORN.**—The Cecil Whig, in noticing our call on Mr. Lyons, for particulars of his mode of cultivating his crop, which produced so large a yield, hopes Mr. L. will respond to the call. Mr. Lyon stated to the editor, that "the ground was measured correctly with chain and compass; two acres were measured, and they yielded 230 bushels. It was drilled in rows three feet wide, and the ground had been heavily limed and manured with stable manure."

Mr. Welty, of Washington county, has promptly furnished us the following particulars of his crop, for which he will accept our thanks:

In the proceedings of the State Society will be found the results of the competition for the premiums offered by our State Society, for the best 5, and best acre. It will be seen that Mr. Isaac Webster, of Baltimore county, took the premium for the 5 acres, and Dr. White, of Port Royal, Va., for the single acre.

WASHINGTON Co. Md. Feb. 9, 1853.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—In your February No. you ask for a description of soil and mode of cultivation, of an acre of ground, on which 124 bushels of corn has been raised. The soil was a heavy clay, which had been in clover, being part of a field containing 40 acres, on which I raised about 65 bushels per acre, without manure—the acre being surveyed before planting, so as to plant on the outside lines, being an agreement with five other neighbor farmers, for a purse of thirty dollars, three having raised one hundred bushels each. I had about 20 four horse loads of coarse barn-yard manure put on in March, and ploughed about 10 inches deep, and harrowed. Three weeks after being ploughed, there were one hundred bushels ashes, and four bushels salt spread evenly, and stirred with a three horse plough as deep as possible and well harrowed, after which it was scored 4½ feet wide, in drills 9 inches apart, being planted about the first of May. After the corn was up, I went through it about once a week with a light cultivator. When the corn was about two feet high, I had a furrow run through the middle, between the rows, with a large single shovel plow, and finished with a cultivator, and a free use of the hoe, which cannot be dispensed with when corn is drilled.

J. WELTY.

Winchester, Va., Feb. 14th, 1853.

Dear Sir: In the February number of the *American Farmer*, you copy from the *Baltimore Sun*, two notices of great yields of corn. They inform us that Andrew Lyons, of Cecil county, Md., raised 230 bushels of corn on two acres of ground, being 115 bushels to the acre; whilst John Welty, near Hagerstown, succeeded in getting 124 bushels from one acre. As these quantities seem to be extraordinary, it gives me pleasure to refer you to the subjoined paragraph from a January number of the *Winchester Republican*, as some evidence of the capabilities of the soil of Frederick county, Va. You will see my friend, Mr. Lupton, is entitled to the prize:

"**GREAT YIELD OF CORN.**—*Joel Lupton*, of Apple Pie Ridge, obtained from one acre of land 137 bushels and 48 lbs. of shelled corn, of the Spangler variety. The grain weighed the average of 56 lbs. to the bushel. It was not raised on selected ground, and it is supposed there were other acres on the same farm that made as fine return."

Yours, very truly, GEO. E. SENSENEY,  
Editor *Win. Republican*.

#### SOWING GRASS SEEDS.

Mr. J. J. Thomas, of Macedon, Wayne County, New York, thus writes in his communication in the Patent Office Report, of an improvement that might be made in the sowing of grass seed. The opinion, observation, and practical experience of a gentleman like Mr. T. who is one of the most enlightened tillers of the earth,—who, to a practice extending through a long life, superadds a degree of scientific attainments but rarely enjoyed by any,—we say then, the opinion of one so well qualified to judge correctly, should have its weight with his brethren.

Though we have always been the advocate of large apportionments of grass and clover seed, we have rarely gone as high, except in the laying down of permanent meadows or lawns, as the quantities named by Mr. T., and yet we are free to confess, that those he names, if sown, would greatly increase products.

We copy his remarks, and commend them to the favorable consideration of our readers:—

"A great improvement might be achieved by sowing larger quantities of seed. Any one, by walking over newly seeded fields, may usually discover irregular bare patches without number, where the growth of herbage does not cover the soil. If these bare portions, however small they may be, singly, were all congregated together, without the mixture of grass, the farmer would most unwillingly permit so many bare acres to be idle. A year or two since, the writer sowed a small field early in spring in grass, accompanied with no other crop; it was lightly harrowed in. The seed consisted of equal portions of timothy and clover, and was applied at the rate of one bushel per acre. In a few weeks the whole surface was densely covered with a beautiful growth of green herbage—not even an inch of bare earth was visible. It was pastured that year, and mowed for hay the next. Although the land was ordinary upland, and had never been heavily manured, the crop of dried hay was 3½ tons per acre. Being cut early, a fine second growth followed, which was subsequently pastured. It was estimated at one-half the amount of the preceding crop, which would give the whole growth for the year, at 5 tons per acre, and which could not have been far from correct. It should have been stated that a dressing of gypsum was applied early the previous spring."

#### LIME FOR CORN LAND.

LOCHINVAR, VA., Dec. 11th, 1852.

To the Editor of the *American Farmer*.

DEAR SIR:—In forwarding the amount of my subscription to your "*Farmer*" for this and the ensuing year, allow me at the same time to express my thanks for the information that I have gained from its valuable pages, and to ask your advice relative to manuring my next corn field. I will have to buy manure for about fifty acres of it, and am hesitating whether to apply fifteen bushels of lime to the acre, or whether to use "Chappell's Fertilizer." As I design putting the field in wheat after the corn, I am inclined to think that the lime will be best. The soil is a cold white clay. I think that an application of about ten bushels of oyster shell lime per acre, was made about four years ago to this field. As I have only been farming two years, I have not cultivated this field since it has been in my possession, but think that it will bring about five barrels of corn per acre without any manure. Please let me know which you think I had better use, and oblige,

Yours, very truly, RICHARD ASHBY.

Reply by the Editor of the *American Farmer*.

If the field of our correspondent was limed as he states four years ago, it is probable that the fertilizer he speaks of would tell better than would an additional quantity of lime at the present time. If there be any doubt of its having been limed, we would advise him to dress with both the one and the other, as we hold it to be philosophically true, that lime should be the base of every attempt to improve land that may have been exhausted by long continued or improper culture; but in saying so, we wish to be distinctly understood, as not desiring to encourage the idea that lime, unassisted by animal manure, will improve worn-out lands. A soil well filled with organic matter, in a partially insoluble state, will be highly benefitted until such time as such materials shall become exhausted by the force and action of the lime. Among the best effects of this mineral, is that of encouraging the decomposition of the inert matters in the soil, and rendering them tributary as the food of plants. But when this office shall have been performed, unless a resupply of materials shall have been given to the soil, the evidences of melioration will cease, as its powers of doing good will only be so long as the substances to be acted upon shall be in the soil. Lands limed should also receive nutritive manures and be sown to clover and grass in the course of rotation.

#### EFFECT OF GUANO UPON AN EXHAUSTED SEDGE-FIELD.

I take the liberty of making a statement relative to the use of Guano upon eight acres of land that had been so completely exhausted by a tenant that it was not considered worth cultivating at the time that Mr. Moncure took possession of it. Upon the eight acres of land, Mr. Moncure seeded ten bushels of wheat, after ploughing in one hundred and forty pounds of guano on each acre, with a common two-horse plough. He made from the eight acres, one hundred and eighty bushels of first rate wheat, being a yield of eighteen bushels for every one seeded. This on brown sedge land, that was bought for three dollars per acre, is enough to establish the reputation of worn-out Stafford land beyond a question. Yours, &c. R. ASHBY.

### The Liver Pills.

The Liver Pills of Dr. M'Lane were first used by him exclusively in his own practice. So efficacious were they in all cases of Liver complaint, that they became famous, and attracting the attention of the medical faculty, passed into general use. They act with great certainty and regularity; the patient almost immediately feels the dispersion of his disease, and is gradually restored to health. With some the effect is almost miraculous, frequently experience immediate relief, after having, for months, resorted to drugs and medicines of another description, in vain. Diseases of the Liver are very common in this country, and are often frightful in character. Those who experience any of the premonitory symptoms of this dangerous and complicated disease, should at once procure a box of Dr M'Lane's Pills, and perhaps thereby be saved a world of misery.

### M'LANE'S WORM VERMIFUGE.

The following order shows at once the demand for and the excellence of this great medicine. Certificates have been so multiplied in favor of this Vermifuge, that we consider it unnecessary to add any more.

BOONVILLE, Ind., June 3, 1851.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.

Your agent, when here, left with us 12 dozen bottles M'Lane's Vermifuge, which is nearly all sold. Please send quickly 12 dozen more, as we do not want to get out of it; for we consider it the best Vermifuge ever used in this part of the country.

G. P. & J. B. HUDSPETH.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally throughout the United States. mh. 1-1t

### FITS! FITS!! FITS!!!

PERSONS who are laboring under this distressing malady, I will find the **VEGETABLE EPILEPTIC PILLS** to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy, or Falling Fits. These Pills possess a specific action on the nervous system; and, although they are prepared especially for the purpose of curing fits, they will be found of especial benefit for all persons afflicted with weak nerves, or whose nervous system has been prostrated or shattered from any cause whatever. In chronic complaints, or diseases of long standing, superinduced by nervelessness, they are exceedingly beneficial. Full directions accompany each box. Price \$3 per box, or two boxes for \$6. Persons out of the city, enclosing a remittance, will have the Pills sent them through the mail, free of postage. For sale by **SETH S. HANCE**, No. 105 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., to whom orders from all parts of the Union must be addressed, post paid. Jan 1-1y

### Fruit Growers, Attention.

I have discovered a mode of rendering all kinds of Fruit and Shade Trees obnoxious to vermin at all seasons of the year. The Yellows in the Peach Tree are also cured by it. The application is cheap and simple.

I have also a method of preserving Fruit in large or small quantities for several years, free from Rot, surting either for home consumption or exportation. Persons wishing information, by enclosing \$1 to **J. W. WILLIAMS**, Pottstown P. O., Montgomery Co., Pa., will have the recipes sent by return mail. fe 1-3t

### Fruit and Ornamental Trees for sale.

30,000 PEACH TREES of one and two years' growth from the bud; 30,000 Apple; 2000 Cherry; 3000 Dwarf Pears, each containing all the most esteemed varieties and of large size. Also Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. 30,000 Seedling Silver Maples, of one and two years' growth; also, a large quantity of Deciduous and Evergreen Ornamental Trees, of large size. Persons residing at the South and West should send their orders early. Catalogues, with prices annexed, will be sent to all post-paid applicants. feb. 1-3t

ISAAC PULLEN, Hightstown, N. Jersey.

### To the Agricultural Community.

THE attention of the "Agricultural community" is respectfully directed to the following additional testimony in reference to the action and durability of

### Chappell's Improved Fertilizer,

its uniform good quality, and its efficacy in promoting the growth of any crop. The result of the experiments for the past two years, which have been kindly furnished us by Com. Jones, fully establishes all that we have stated in regard to this valuable manure in our previous advertisements, and its superiority as a renovator of the soil, and the facts stated in his letter should alone convince any intelligent mind of its unfailing efficacy and its adaptation to any and all crops.

It is with such evidences as we present below from gentlemen of the highest respectability, that has enabled us to overcome the prejudices which have existed in the minds of some of the farming community against all "artificial manures," and the result has been that the demand for our Fertilizer the past season, was much greater than we could possibly supply, and we have yet to hear of one single complaint of its action from any of those to whom we sold the past year.

This article having been so fully tested for the past five years, and with such favorable results, we now offer it to the Agriculturists of the country as the cheapest, most certain and durable manure for any crop or any soil. One advantage we can promise in the use of our Fertilizer, that by an equal amount of outlay of the Fertilizer upon an acre of ground, we can give a larger crop of grain, and leave the ground in a much better condition for after crops, than can be obtained from the use of Guano or any other manure.

As a top-dressing upon Wheat and Grass, we would state that from a number of testimonials in our possession, of which the limits of this advertisement will not admit, we can with the utmost confidence recommend its use upon the above crops. If intended to be used, it should be applied as early in the season as the weather will permit, to certainly secure its dissolution by the March and April rains, and the result of the application will fully repay the farmer for his outlay, in the increased crop, and will very largely increase the growth of clover and after crops.

Upon Corn it should be applied broadcast, before harrowing, and if preferred a small portion may be used in the hill. We hazard nothing in stating that, applied upon Corn, should the weather prove favorable, the increased yield will doubly repay the farmer for his outlay, and if 2 barrels (600 lbs.) be used to the acre, that his ground will need no other manure for a full rotation of crops.

The sanguine opinions advanced above, are formed from frequent intercourse with farmers who have used the Fertilizer for a number of seasons past, with unvarying success, and have voluntarily testified to its efficacy, thereby confirming all that has been stated in regard to its superior qualities.

Having received a number of enquiries relative to the action of our Fertilizer mixed with Peruvian Guano, we would say, we have always preferred, in the trial of the efficacy of our Fertilizer, its being used alone, as we desire it to "test upon its own merits," without any possible or apparent help from any other manure, but we have no doubt that a combination of Guano and Fertilizer would prove highly advantageous to the Farmer.

In a combination of this kind, we would recommend the use of 100 lbs. Guano with 300 lbs. Fertilizer, being confident that this amount of the two articles in combination, would produce a much larger yield than if 400 lbs. best Peruvian Guano had been used. By using Guano mixed in this way, the use of Plaster with that article may be dispensed with, as the Sulphuric Acid in the Fertilizer would unite with the Ammonia and other volatile salts in Guano, and converting them into Sulphates, thereby preventing their escape into the air, and securing to the farmer all of the most valuable constituents of the latter article. For the convenience of persons who may wish to use the Fertilizer mixed in this way, we will furnish it mixed with Guano in any proportions named, charging the cost of Guano, and the cost of barrels, labor, &c. At present price of Guano, we will furnish it mixed in the following proportions and prices:

Guano, 1/2 Fertilizer.....	\$25 per ton.
Guano, 1/3 do .....	33 do
Guano, 1/4 do .....	38 do
Price Chappell's Fertilizer.....	30 do

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 26th, 1853.

P. S. Chappell, Esq.—Dear Sir: I am now in my fifth week of confinement to my room with a severe fracture of the shoulder, occasioned by a fall upon the icy pavement of this city, before I received your favor of the 30th of Dec. This will account for my apparent neglect in not responding to your request alluded to in your last letter, and even now I am writing with much difficulty, and separated from my

memoranda. I can only speak in general terms of the unfailing efficacy of your Fertilizer as used by me the two past years, 1851 and '52. The last year's application more than realized the best impressions produced by the first year's use of it. On Corn, in 1851, planted in drill, one-half of which was enriched by the application of 200 lbs. best Peruvian Guano, and the other with 400 lbs. of your Fertilizer, both applied in the drill, not only was the Corn (9 barrels per acre) best where the Fertilizer was used, but the same ground being put in Barley last spring, (1852) was again dressed with 200 lbs. of Guano per acre, equally distributed over the previously guanoed land, and that on which the Fertilizer was applied at the time of corn planting the previous spring. Like the corn, the Barley was best where the Fertilizer had been used, and when the same land was stubbed up in September, for Kye, the part whereon the Fertilizer had been used in 1851, was to the line thickly set with white clover of spontaneous growth, whilst the guanoed part showed but here and there a sprig of that valuable grass, and my corn ground lying over for oats and Barley, which gave last year 230 barrels from about 25 acres, showed a good set of white clover in October.

In a cut of four acres, which the past years produced 114 barrels per acre, one acre through the middle was guanoed with 300 lbs. of best Peruvian Guano—to the other three acres Fertilizer was applied, two barrels or 600 lbs per acre, and in every other respect all treated alike. Scores of persons examined the corn at every stage from planting to gathering, and no one could mark the place where the guano was applied, unless pointed out by myself, whilst the gigantic growth and white clover marked the effects of the Fertilizer upon the other acres. On an adjoining field of 8 acres, the hands, in sowing the Fertilizer, made a mistake and sowed one land over twice, that is, with 1200 lbs. of Fertilizer—the growth of the corn stalk was not perceptibly greater, but when the corn was gathered, the difference was as 7 to 5, at least, in favor of the double acre, that is to say, it required seven rows where 600 lbs. had been used, to load a four horse wagon, whereas five rows did the same from the acre which received the double dressing by mistake.

I might fill many pages in detailing facts as to my experience in the use of "Chappell's" Fertilizer, were I differently situated, but for reasons stated above, am unable to do so at present. I have heard some favorable accounts of fields of wheat besides my own; on which your Fertilizer was used at the last seed time, and I have but little doubt that next harvest will put to rest all doubts and prejudices against your Fertilizing preparations. By way of backing up my confidence, so often expressed, if may not be out of place here to state that my arrangements for spring and summer crops look to the use of 150 barrels of Fertilizer and Phosphate of Lime,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the former, i. e. 120 of the Fertilizer and 30 of the latter article—specific orders for which will be given as required.

I fear you will have great difficulty in deciphering this letter, and I am not sure it will be worth the trouble, but you can make any use of it, or any portion of it, you may think proper, or pass it by altogether. I shall be glad to have a copy of your pamphlet, and wishing you every success which your untiring zeal in so noble a cause merits, I subscribe myself, Yours faithfully, THOS. AP. C. JONES.

BALTIMORE COUNTY, September 13th.

P. S. Chappell—I used several barrels of your Fertilizer last fall on my wheat, and am convinced that each barrel made at least six bushels more than I would have got without it. I have been, so well pleased with it, that I have bought a barrel for each acre for wheat this fall.

Respectfully, &c. VACHEL W. BASEMAN.

BLOOMFIELD, Baltimore County, March 23d, 1852.

Mr. P. S. Chappell—Dear Sir: In answer to your note of this date, asking for my experience in the use of your Fertilizer, I have but time to say, that two or three years ago I used but 2 or 3 barrels by way of experiment. Last year, I used upwards of 70, and this year I will drop it on every hill of corn that I plant. My experience of its use on corn, in the hill, is most unquestionably and decidedly favorable.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

RICHARD J. WORTHINGTON.

CECIL COUNTY, Md., August 4, 1852.

Mr. P. S. Chappell—Sir: I used a few barrels of your Fertilizer on my wheat land last fall, at the rate of about two barrels to the acre; the result has satisfied me of its utility. The crop has exceeded my most sanguine expectation, for although I have not yet threshed out any part of my crop, yet, judging from the general yield, it will be at least 25 bushels, and may reach 30 bushels to the acre.

AMASA CHURCHMAN.

BALTIMORE COUNTY, March 22, 1851.  
P. S. Chappell, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have used your "Fertilizer" in many ways, both upon wheat and corn, with great success.  
Yours respectfully,  
ED. W. WORTHINGTON.

The subscriber is also manufacturing "SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME," containing all the valuable constituents of Guano, although in larger quantities than are found in that article—consequently of more value to the Farmers, and is furnished at less price. It consists in proper proportions of Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia, Potash, and a small portion of Peruvian Guano, the latter article being used to supply some necessary salts, which cannot otherwise be procured. The "Super Phosphate," can be applied without any admixture of Plaster, as the Ammonia and other valuable salts contained in it exists in the form of Sulphate, and cannot be driven off, but remain in the ground until consumed by vegetation, and from their peculiar combination, will attract the Ammonia and moisture from the atmosphere. The past fall we were unable to fill many orders for the above article, in consequence of not being able to secure a sufficient supply of Ammonia, but we have made such arrangements as will enable us to supply farmers with any quantity in future.

Being extensively engaged in the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid and other Chemicals, we are enabled to prepare the "Super Phosphate" at a less expense, and consequently enabled to furnish it at a lower price than other parties now engaged in its manufacture, and for the purpose of getting it introduced into general use at once, have concluded to offer it upon the following terms, viz:—

For 10 tons or more, . . . . . \$40 per ton.

For 5 tons and less than 10, . . . . . 42.50 "

And less quantities at 9 1-4 cts. per lb., which is considerable reduction in price to what it is furnished at elsewhere. It will be put up in bags containing 1 to 200 lbs., and as but a small stock will be kept on hand, but the article will be manufactured as ordered, all who desire to test its effects upon their crops should order at once.

### BI-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, or Bones Dissolved in Sulphuric Acid.

Having every facility for Dissolving Bones in Acid, and being engaged in the manufacture of acid upon an extensive scale, I am prepared to Dissolve Bones, as directed by Dr. Jas. Higgins' (State Agricultural Chemist) 2d Annual Report, page 23, to which I respectfully refer. He there states (in speaking of the Quantity and Cost per acre):—"The proper quantity of Dissolved Bones, as near as I can know from all the information I have upon the subject, is about five bushels, to be sown broadcast at the time of sowing or planting the crop. The cost, exclusive of labor, which is but slight, will be, of

Bones, 5 bushels, 250 lbs. at 50 cts. per bushel, . . . . . \$25.00  
Sulphuric Acid, 25 lbs. at 2 1/2 cts. per lb., . . . . . 2.07  
Or, at most, five dollars per acre. This will, in every instance, if judiciously applied, produce an increase equal to the above sum in every crop for four or five years, and then leave the land much better than before the application. To those who are in the habit of manuring fields with stable manure, this quantity added will enable them to dispense with an amount of stable manure double in price to the above, make its action more permanent, and produce better crops. It should, in every instance, be thoroughly mixed with the manure before being applied. I offer this suggestion particularly to those who are in the habit of gardening in the neighborhood of our cities, and to whom the cost of hauling stable manure is very great."

The subscriber will furnish Bi-Phosphate of Lime, prepared according to the above suggestions, put up in barrels containing 200 lbs. each, at \$25 per barrel, or \$5 for 200 lbs. in bulk, guaranteed to be perfectly pure and genuine.

By purchasing the article thus prepared, farmers are saved the expense of carboys, dangers and cost of transportation, &c.

TERMS—Cash on Delivery; or, approved City acceptances for sums over fifty dollars.

All orders should be addressed to

P. STOCKTON CHAPPELL, Chemist,

Office, 102 1/2 Lombard street, Baltimore.

Agents—HOTT & Co., New York.

MORTON, BOOKER & Co., Richmond, Va.

WATKINS & MORTON, Petersburg, Va.

R. S. HOCK, Alexandria, Va.

SAM'L OLIVER & Sons, Newbern, N. C. mh1

### Field and Garden Seed.

#### 500 BUSHELS CLOVER SEED.

500 bushels TIMOTHY do

3000 do HERD or RED TOP.

1000 lbs. WHITE CLOVER.

300 bushels ORCHARD GRASS SEED.

200 do RAY GRASS.

500 lbs. LUCKER.

200 lbs. ALBION or HYBRID CLOVER.

200 bushels Extra Early PEAS and BEANS.

All of which will be sold at the lowest market price, by

C. B. ROGERS, No. 22 Market St. Philadelphia.

feb 1-2t Seed and Agricultural Warehouse.



## HUSSEY'S Mowing and Reaping Machines.

OBED HUSSEY is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch for his Mowing and Reaping Machines, for the harvest of 1853. Every care and attention will be given to the selection of good materials, and experienced workmen. As a large increase of sales is anticipated, purchasers are earnestly desired to forward their orders early, so as to afford time to fill them satisfactorily, and have the Machines forwarded before the bare approach of harvest.

Annexed are a few of many certificates received, showing the estimation in which these machines are held by some of our best practical farmers.

**Harewood, 12mo. 8, 1852.**  
Having used one of O. Hussey's Reaping and Mowing Machines during the last harvest, (1852) I can state that in cutting Wheat, Oats and Cloverseed, also in mowing my crop of grass, it has fully answered my expectations, doing the work better than I ever had it done by the scythe, and at much less expense. The machine has been tested by cutting some fifty to sixty acres of grass—quite sufficient to prove its complete adaptation to mowing as well as reaping.  
**EDWD STABLER.**

**Oxford, Md., Dec 28th, 1852.**  
Mr. OBED HUSSEY—Sir: I have used your Reaper with such entire satisfaction, that I am but performing a duty to my brother farmers by recommending it in the strongest terms.

For sixteen years I have used a Reaping Machine, and know from experience that the most important qualities are *strength and simplicity*. In these respects your machine is superior to any other, and is the only one I have seen which can be safely entrusted to the management of ordinary overseers, with negro laborers. Yours, &c.  
**TENCH TILGHMAN.**

**Hayes, Montgomery county, Md., Dec. 7, 1852.**  
I purchased in the year 1851 one of Obed Hussey's Reaping Machines—I used it that year and this year in cutting my grain; I was pleased with the machine; I consider it a valuable implement, and hope never to be without one while I continue to be a farmer. My machine was used in cutting wheat and oats—it was not designed for grass; I employed it about half the day, and reaped about ten acres of land in grain, the rest of the day was devoted to the securing of the grain; I used four horses. My machine, I believe, was of the smallest size, and was without front wheels; with wheels it would have been a relief to the horses.

I cannot speak of the relative value of this machine compared with others, having never seen any Reaping Machines but Hussey's at work. I do not think that I could be induced to return to the old mode of cutting grain by the scythe and cradle.

Respectfully yours, &c. **ROBERT P. DUNLOP.**

Mr. A. Talbot's letter, published in the American Farmer in August, 1852.  
**BALTIMORE COUNTY, July 17, 1852**  
To the Editor of the American Farmer—

DEAR SIR:—Having had a fair opportunity of observing the performance of Mr. Hussey's celebrated "Reaper" on my farm last season, under circumstances peculiarly calculated to test its efficiency, I think it not inappropriate to bear my testimony in its favor.

I finished cutting my grain more than a week ago. The grain was not only blown as flat as possible, but was tangled and twisted together, and lying in every direction; so much so that it would have been impossible to cut a large portion of it with the cradle. No one who saw the field believed that the machine could possibly succeed.

I take great pleasure in stating that its success was perfect and entire. It cut and gathered the grain in the very worst spots almost as well as that which was standing; and I was thus enabled to mow my crop in about one-half the time the old-fashioned method would have required, thereby effecting a large pecuniary gain. It also cuts the grass as evenly and as close as the most expert mower. I need scarcely say that I am perfectly satisfied with it. I subscribe myself, yours, &c. **AQUILA TALBOT.**

**ALEXANDRIA, Va., 12mo. 11th, 1852.**  
It gives me much pleasure to state that I have had in use on my farm, in Montgomery county, Md., for the past two seasons, one of "Hussey's Reapers," and its operation has given me entire satisfaction in every respect. It appears to combine the three qualities so important to the farmer, efficiency, durability and economy; and I can, with great sincerity, recommend its general adoption.  
**BENJAMIN HALLOWELL.**

**UNION TOWNSHIP, Champaign County, O., July, 1851.**  
I have for the past four seasons worked Hussey's Reaper, and unhesitatingly pronounce it vastly superior to McCormick's or any other Reaper I have seen used. **WM. T. ZIMMRO.**

**SALEM TOWNSHIP, Champaign County, July, 1851.**  
I have had Hussey's Reaper used on my farm. It will cut 20 acres of the heaviest wheat per day, with ease. I consider it far superior to the McCormick Reaper. **JOSHUA BUFFINGTON.**

**Ross County, Ohio, July, 1851.**  
I have used Hussey's Reaper, and consider it an invaluable machine. I have seen McCormick's Reaper operate, and am of opinion that Hussey's is the best machine. **D. McCONNELL.**

**UNION TOWNSHIP, Champaign County, Aug., 1851.**  
I have used Hussey's Reaper four years. I prefer it to every

other machine. I do not have to drive fast; and the raking is the easiest work in the field. **JOHN EARSON.**

**CARROLLTON, Green County, Ill., Dec. 27, 1850.**  
I procured one of Mr. Hussey's Reaping and Mowing Machines from Baltimore last spring; I cut eighty acres of wheat and ten acres of oats and fifty acres of timothy with it, to my entire satisfaction; after which I cut sixty acres of clover seed with it in less than five days. I could not have saved the clover seed without the machine, so I consider I saved the whole cost of the machine in the saving of the clover seed alone.

**SAM'L THOMAS.**  
**CARROLLTON, Lebanon County, Ill., Sept. 1850.**  
Mr. O. Hussey,—The four Reaping and Mowing Machines you sent, arrived safe and in good order. Their performance far exceeded our expectations; the work went on so smoothly that we scarcely knew it was hay time and harvest. If your machine had been as well known as they are now, you could have sold twenty as well as one. Yours, **JONAS WARD.**

**OSWEGO, Ill., Aug. 2, 1849.**  
This may certify that I cut a lot of Black Sea Wheat with Mr. O. Hussey's Reaper; the wheat was so badly lodged that no McCormick Reaper or Cradle could cut it; Mr. Hussey's Reaper cut it clean and laid the bundles out of the track in good order for binding. I have seen the work done by this machine in grass; it was as good work as ever I saw done by a scythe, or better. For my choice I should rather have my grass cut by the Reaper than by the scythe. Every farmer ought to have such a machine, and every farmer I hear talk about it says the same. **PHILIP YOUNG.**

**BREKSHIRE, Kane County, Ill., Aug. 6, 1849.**  
We, the undersigned, having seen Mr. Hussey's Reaper work at cutting grass and grain, think it preferable to McCormick's or any other machine that we have seen. It cut wheat that could not be cut with McCormick's Reaper or a cradle. We are well acquainted with McCormick's machine.

**P. A. HIXBY, JOHN SHIRWOOD, JAMES HEES, JOHN GRIGGS, JR. SETH SHIRWOOD, ALSON BAKER, JOHN GRIGGS, DAVID SHANKS, D. C. WRIGHT, HARRY POTTER, ABRAHAM SHIRWOOD, ELLIHA WRIGHT.**

**Wye House, Dec. 20th, 1852.**  
DEAR SIR:—Having worked your Reaper for many years, I have fully tested its merits; it has proved itself to be not only a wheat saving implement, but a labor and time saving one—these are all important to the farmer. It does its work completely, regardless of the position of the wheat, if in condition to bind. Those you sent me in the spring, worked well through the harvest and proved their strength. Yours respectfully, **EDWD LYDDE.**

**Forrest Hill, King and Queen Co. Va. Dec. 24, 1852.**  
Mr. O. HUSSEY—Sir: It gives me pleasure to state that I used your Reaping Machine in my late harvest with great satisfaction; it fully equals my expectation as a labor-saving implement, and does the work better than can be done by the cradle. I would farther state that the seven which were purchased along with mine, for my relations and friends, of this county, have given, in every instance, entire satisfaction. Very respectfully, **WM. D. GRESHAM.**

TO OBED HUSSEY—Dear Sir: Having used one of your Reapers for the last two harvests, upon land a great deal of which was hilly, stony and rough, I take pleasure in saying that it has given entire satisfaction, and proved to be a very durable, well built, and great labor saving machine. Respectfully, **A. B. DAVIS.**

**Greenwood, Montgomery Co. Md. Dec. 20, 1852. feb 1-51**

**JAMES BAYNES, Wool Dealer,**  
Warehouse No. 105 Lombard st. near Culvert, Balto.

IS prepared at all times to give a fair market price for WOOL of all descriptions. He would recommend to farmers to be more particular in washing their Wool, and is getting it in good order before bringing it to market, to ensure them a fair price. The demand is good, and the probability is, that it will continue so the coming season. Those having wool to dispose of, are invited to give him a call before disposing of their fleeces. Any information as to putting it up for market, &c. will be freely given.

References—H. Deford & Co., and Wethered Brothers, Baltimore—Jas. Mott & Co., and Houston & Robinson, Philadelphia. Ap. 1-lyr



### TO FARMERS.

THE undersigned, by this method, would appraise the Agricultural community, that he is still engaged in the manufacture of the renowned Wiley, Empire, and other choice Plows. He also manufactures and has for sale, a number of the best and most efficient Farming Implements in use. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as his terms are such as cannot fail to please. All implements guaranteed.

AGENTS for the Wiley, Empire, Boston, Woodstock and other Plow Castings.  
**A. G. MOTT.**  
At the old stand, No. 38 Ennor, street, and at No. 51 N. Paca street, opposite the Hand Tavern, Balt. mh-1.

## SINCLAIR & CO'S PREMIUM IMPLEMENTS.

In addition to the flattering list of Premiums awarded to R. SINCLAIR, JR. & Co. by the Maryland State Agricultural Society, (a record of which will be found in this paper,) [see reports of Judges at the late Cattle Show] showing a preference in our favor for nearly all the articles exhibited by us of prominent importance; we will add, in addition, the late Talbot county award, which, coming from the source it does, are quite as important (if not more so) as those received from the State committees. It will be seen by the list that our county Premiums were nearly a SWEEPSTAKES, notwithstanding the comparative equal competition, viz:

Sweep Horse Power, First Premium; Thrashing Machine & Straw Carrier, ditto; also, a like Premium for the best Corn Sheller, Straw Cutter, one and two horse Plows—Patuxent Nos. 7 and 9; Wheat Screens, Churns, Clover Gatherer, ditto Thrasher and Cleaner, Gang Plow, Cultivator, Harrow, Clod Roller, Seed Drill, Corn Mill, Subsoil Plow, Fodder Cutter and Grinder, Corn and Cob Crusher, Reaping Machine, (Hussey's,) and Revolving Plow Coulter.

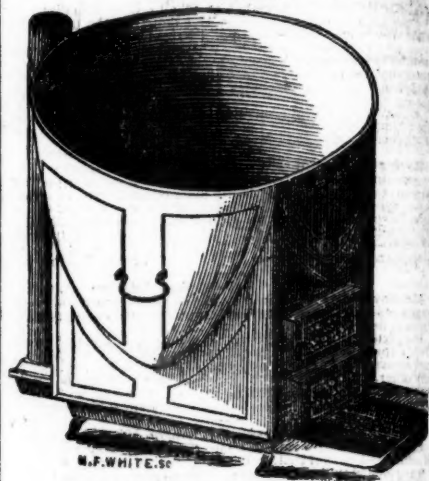
R. SINCLAIR, JR. & Co.  
dec. 1 Baltimore.

### FOR SALE.

IMPROVED SHORT HORN AND ALDERNEY CATTLE, of different ages, the greater part of them bred on the farm of Thomas F. Remington, Esq. Many of the Short Horns are descendants of the herd of the late Mr. Bates, of Kirkcubrighton, England, justly celebrated as one of the best and most scientific breeders of the age.

The Alderneys are from the best imported stock. The Cows of that breed are unrivalled as rich milkers. Apply to AARON CLEMENT, Agent for the purchase and sale of improved stock, &c. Sept. 1— Cedar st. above 9th st. Phila.

The Best Cauldron, Furnace or Agricultural Boiler in use.



### MACGREGOR'S PATENT CAULDRON FURNACES, OR AGRICULTURAL BOILER.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements with James Macgregor, Jr., for the exclusive privilege of Manufacturing and selling his Patent Cauldron Furnace for the State of Maryland.

These Furnaces take less than one-half the amount of fuel to accomplish the same amount of work, taken by any thing for a like purpose, either set in Iron or Brick.

These Cauldron Furnaces boil equally as quick at the front as at the back part; consequently they are admirably suited for all purposes which require an equal and governable heat, the combustion being entirely under the control of the operator by simply moving a damper at the back part. The appearance is of the most approved style. The Furnaces having been in use and thoroughly tested for the last six years, they can be warranted with certainty.

Farmers wishing to have boiling going on during the night, so as to have potatoes and other articles ready for use in the morning, can do so with this Cauldron Furnace to their entire satisfaction, and thereby effect a saving of much time and trouble over any other article of the like purpose ever before offered to the public. This is done by means of a damper at the bottom of the pipe, by drawing which after the usual amount of food has been ignited, the liquid will continue to boil for from three to five hours without any further attention from the operator. Any person purchasing any of the above article can try it for thirty days, and if in his opinion the article does not fully sustain the above recommendations, he is at liberty to return the same, free from any deductions; and the money will be refunded in full.

ROBINS & BIBB,  
Baltimore Store House,  
Nov. 1 39 Light Street, below Lombard.



AGENCY FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF IMPROVED BREEDS OF ANIMALS.—Stock Cattle of the different breeds, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, &c. purchased to order and carefully shipped to any part of the United States—for which a reasonable commission will be charged.—The following are now on the list and for sale viz:

Thorough bred Short Horns and Grade Cattle  
Do do Alderney do do  
Do do Ayrshire do do  
Do do Devons do do  
Do do South Down Sheep  
Do do Oxfordshire do  
Do do Leicester do

Swine and Poultry of different breeds.

All letters, post paid, will be promptly attended to. Address mh 1 AARON CLEMENT, Cedar st. above 9th st., Philadelphia

## Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery.



THE subscribers offer for sale the present fall at their nursery Garden and Green House establishment, West Chester, Pa. a large and select assortment of the different kinds of Fruit Trees, which they offer by wholesale or retail at reasonable prices, viz: Apple, Pear and Peach trees by the thousand; Plum and Cherry trees; Apricots, Nectarines, Filberts, English Walnuts, Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, in great quantity; Quinces, Almonds, hardy and tender Grape Vines. Also, a fine collection of Dwarf Pears on Quince, embracing some 25 or 30 varieties, and well supplied with fruit buds, for bearing the coming season.

Also, Evergreen and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, both of native and foreign growth, of all the most desirable kinds for our climate; Norway Fir, Balm of Gilead, Austrian and Scotch Pines, Lebanon and Deodar Cedars, Cryptomeria Japonica, Chili Pine, Himalayan Spruce; several varieties of Box, Arbor Vitæ, Hollies, 9 varieties of Junipers; English and Irish Yew. Also, Hardy Roses, and Green House plants, Bulbous roots, Tulips and Hyacinths; Verbena, imported Phloxes, Dahlias—embracing 40 varieties, imported the present season; English Double Hollyhocks, very choice Chrysanthemums, &c., together with all other articles usually found in similar well conducted establishments.

Orders by mail carefully attended to, and trees and plants carefully packed, and shipped from Philadelphia, to any point of the Union.

CATALOGUES furnished to all post paid applications.

PASCHALL, MORRIS & CO.  
Nursery, Seedsmen & Florists,  
West Chester, Pa.

Jan. 31.

## HEDGES—HEDGES—OSAGE ORANGE.



H. W. Pitkin wishes to call the attention of Seedsmen and others to his Osage Orange Seed, which is now all gathered under my own immediate care and direction, or that of an especial agent, appointed for the purpose.

Loud and frequent have been the complaints against the Osage Orange by those who have attempted to grow it, and failed in making the seed germinate, and dealers have been so often imposed upon, that in some instances they have refused to keep it for sale.

This is mainly owing to the vast amount of worthless seed thrown into market, the vitality of which was destroyed by the boiling or fermenting process to which the apple is often subjected in extracting the seed, or by the carelessness and slovenly manner of putting up and transporting.

As the surprising properties of the Osage Orange as a hedge plant is just beginning to be known, and the demand for seeds and plants rapidly increasing, I shall continue to repair to Northern Texas for my yearly supplies of seed, so that the purchaser may always rely upon a fresh and genuine article, in season for Spring sales and planting. Each sack will be marked "H. W. Pitkin's Osage Orange Seed."

A large number of No. 1 plants ready for setting in hedge—Owing to great success in raising they will be sold lower than usual—No charge for packing, &c.

A descriptive pamphlet, containing full directions for planting seed, cultivating the hedge, &c., will be forwarded on application.

All orders should be addressed to H. W. Pitkin, Manchester, Connecticut,—or during the winter, to the care of John H. Heald, 77 Poydras Street, New-Orleans. Dec 1-St.

## FINE GROUND PLASTER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers and Planters that he has on hand a large and selected stock of an excellent quality Lump Gypsum, received direct from particular quarries, (the purity of which he has tested by various analyses), from which he is manufacturing a superior article of Ground Plaster—warranted pure—each barrel of full weight, and in good shipping order—marked with his own name: For sale on the most favorable terms.

WM. A. DUNNINGTON,

Steam Plaster Mill Co. Hughes Street, on the Basin.

Orders received at Messrs. Asa Needham & Son's, No. 104 Light Street Wharf. Jun 1-4t.

## Mexican Guano.

GUANO—700 tons Mexican Guano, in store and for sale by STIRLING & AHERNS, 54 Buchanan's wharf, at 25 per ton of 3000 lbs.

We have the following certificate from Dr. David Stewart, who analyzed the Guano. "It contains the largest proportion of Phosphates I have ever met with—where they are deficient in a soil, this Guano is cheaper and much more permanent than the Peruvian. Signed,

June 1-4t.

DAVID STEWART."

## PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE undersigned, exclusive Agents of the Peruvian Government, for the importation and sale of Guano into the United States, have the honor of notifying to the farmers and dealers of this country, that they have settled in this city a branch of their Lima house (Peru) under the special direction of their partner, Mr. Frederick Barreda, with the object of performing all the business relating to that Agency in the United States.

Following the views of the Peruvian Government, whose wishes are to establish a fixed and convenient price for this manure, offering the same facilities to farmers and dealers of obtaining it from first hands, the undersigned have decided to sell the Guano at the rate of \$48 per ton of 2,240 lbs., put into good bags for all quantities above 50 tons, with due notice to purchasers, that all duties, charges or fees, now imposed, or that may hereafter be imposed upon the introduction of Guano by the laws of the different States into which it may be imported, will be paid by them, in addition to the above named price of \$48 per ton.

Full cargoes of Guano can be purchased and delivered at any safe port of entry in the Chesapeake or Delaware Bays, or their tributaries.

The consignees only warrant as proceeding from Peru the bags of Guano marked with their true mark, and sold by them or their Agents.

For further particulars apply to

F. BARREDA & BROTHERS,  
No. 42 S. Gay st. Baltimore, or to  
T. W. RILEY, 42 South street,  
Our Agent in New York.

July 1-1yr.



C. H. DRURY, corner of Cannon street and Light street wharf, having completed his establishment with Foundry connected, for the making his own Castings, is prepared to furnish all varieties of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and CASTINGS, made to pattern of the best material.

The following is a list of FLOWS kept constantly on hand: Davis, or the different numbers, for wrought and cast shears, S. & M. Chenoweth, Wiley, 2 and 3 furrow, No. 4, Hill side, No. 1 and 3 Connecticut—Bench Improved or Post Flow, with common Davis cast shear—Self-sharpener or wrought shear—Corn Cultivators, plain and expanding—Tobacco do. Wheat Fans—Corn shellers with double hopper—Old Vertical and Virginia sheller—Barrows—superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles—Revolving Horse Rakes—Cylindrical straw Cutters, &c. &c. Horse Power GRIST MILLS, a very useful and saving article, and coming into general use. HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINES, of these I need not say any thing, as wherever they have been in use any time, they are preferred to all others.

C. H. D. will this year make a smaller size Power & Thresher, (price of Power, \$100, Thresher, \$50, Band, \$10, or when taken together, complete, \$150 cash.) Persons in want of implements made of the best material, and put together in the strongest and best manner to answer the purpose for which they are intended, are invited to call on the subscriber. Jel



WILLIAM HARRIS, GUN, RIFLE AND PISTOL MANUFACTURER, No. 65 South St. Baltimore.

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Bird and Ducking Guns, (double and single barreled.) All Guns warranted to shoot correctly. Also, Pistols of every style and finish, such as Revolvers, Self-cocking Rifle Barrel. Rifles of very superior quality at reduced prices. My stock comprises every article in the sportsman's line, Diamond grain Powder; Dupont's and Beatty's Powder; Revolving Pistol Percussion Caps; Military Percussion Caps, for muskets and U. S. pistols. Guns Stocked and Repairing done with neatness and despatch. Persons desiring to purchase any article in the above line, would do well to give me a call. nov 1-6t

F. D. Benteen & Co. 181 Baltimore st., Balto HAVE FOR SALE a large assortment of MUSIC, and are constantly publishing and adding to their stock all the new and standard publication of the day.

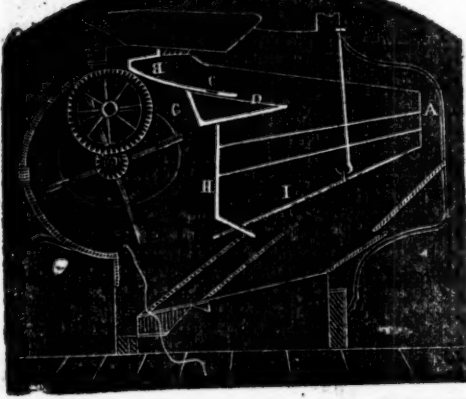
Having rented an additional warehouse for PIANO FORTES, a very large assortment will always be kept for sale, from the best factories in the country, of 6, 6 1-3, 6 2-3, 6 3-4 and 7 octaves, in rosewood cases, with full metallic frames, from the plainest to the most costly. Among the assortment will always be found the celebrated Pianos of Chickering, Boston, and Nunn & Clark, N. York, both of which makers received gold medals at the World's Fair in London. Also, FAIRBANK & CO.'S ORGAN MECHANISMS, intended to supply the place of an Organ in small churches, Seminaries, family worship, &c. Prices \$45 and \$75.

Orders from the country for Pianos, Guitars, Music or any article in our line of business, will be as fully and faithfully executed as if the parties were personally present.

A liberal discount made to Dealers, Seminaries, Professors, &c. feb. 1-6t

**J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.,** Inventors and Manufacturers of their celebrated Double Screen

## ROCKAWAY WHEAT FANS.



Their shop is at 155 NORTH HIGH STREET, at Woodcock's Plough Manufactory, between Hillen and Gay streets, Baltimore. This Fan is fast growing into favor with the farmers, and ought to be in the barn of every one who wants to have his wheat cleaned with the least possible labor—it runs very light, and are said to clean one third faster than any other Fan now in use. We have the names of several farmers who say they have chaffed from 125 to 200 bushels; and Mr. Fice, of Talbot Co., chaffed 225 bushels per hour. All who have used it, agree that the Premium Double Screen Rockaway Fan is the best ever gotten up. This Fan took the Silver Medal at the Maryland Institute Fair, and the first Premium at Easton, Talbot Co., Md; and the preeminence at Upper Marlborough, Prince Georges Co. fair, all in 1852, and over what is said to be the best Fan made in Baltimore.

J. MONTGOMERY & BROTHER, would announce that, for the convenience of the farmers, they have appointed as their Agent, Mr. E. B. HARRIS, Commission Merchant, No. 4 Bowly's Wharf, who will attend to all business for us, in receiving orders and cash for Fans, &c. A liberal discount will be made to those purchasing to sell again. Feb. 1-11

## FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a small FARM, 4½ miles from Ellicott's Mills, and 14½ from Baltimore—on a good road, nearly the whole of it turgiped. It contains 137 acres, 15 of which is wood, the balance arable land; 18 acres in meadow. The land is a kind soil, susceptible of easy cultivation; well watered and fenced in, and the neighborhood excellent. The improvements consist of a new frame Dwelling, with stone basement, and a Stable; a young Orchard of fruit trees, from a first-rate Nursery. Any further particulars will be made known on application to Mr. S. Sands, at the Office of the Farmer, or to the subscriber, at Ellicott's Mills, who will show the premises. Terms will be liberal.

Feb 1-11

EZEKIEL MILLS.

## Bone Dust.

THE subscriber will furnish ground Bones, warranted free from every mixture, or the entire quantity forfeited. Also a second quality article, composed in part of Bones, and in part of Flesh of Animals, being a quick and powerful fertilizer, at 35 cents per bushel or \$19 per ton. He has lately made such an improvement in his machinery for crushing bones, as to enable him to sell an article better than ever before offered, a sample of which can be seen at the office of the American Farmer. My Bone Dust weighs, in the manner in which it is manufactured, 55 to 60 lbs. per bushel, Price, 55 cts. per bushel.

None of my manufactured Bone Dust is sold, except at my Factory.

Corner Bank and Caroline sts. Fell's Point, corner Chew and Ensor sts., Old Town, Baltimore, or orders may be left with Mr. S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer. I furnish to my customers, when bags are not sent, 2 bushels bags, at 6 1-4 cents each.

Reference.—Messrs. Randolph, Gollbart & Co., 158 Thames street. May 1-11

## BONE DUST AND POUDETTE.

WARRANTED free from any mixture—no Glue extracted, or any Chemicals used, leaving the Bone Dust in its natural or pure state, weighing from 55 to 60 lbs. per bushel, at 50 cts. per bushel, in December, January and February—the balance of the year at 55 cents.

The Poudrette is as good as can be made, and for sale low. REFERENCE.—D. M. Feltine; G. V. Lurman; J. Tyson Jr., and J. W. Randolph, Baltimore County; Wm. B. Stephenson, and Lloyd Norris, of Harford County; William Baker Dorsey, and Dr. Allen Thomas, of Howard County; C. Stabler and William S. Bond, Montgomery County; A. N. Bernard, and Maj. Lee, Va.

Orders left at the American Farmer office will be attended to. Jan. 1 THOMAS BAYNES.

## Important to Purchasers of LUMBER.

THE undersigned is selling SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, CULLINGS, WEATHERBOARDING, &c. at the lowest cash prices, if taken from the wharf, lower end of McJerry's wharf, opposite the State Tobacco Warehouse. Feb 1-11 ROBERT HOOPER.

## Bone Dust, Plaster & Ground Oyster Shell.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand, at his Mill, No. 179 MONUMENT STREET, a large supply of PURE GROUND PLASTER, and UNADULTERATED BONE-DUST. His machinery being all new, and on improved principles, he can consequently furnish the above articles at the lowest prices. He has also GROUND OYSTER SHELL, which he is desirous of introducing; and being satisfied of its fertilizing properties as a manure, he offers it for sale at 14 cents per bushel, which weighs nearly twice as much as unground Oyster Shell, and more than twice as much as burnt Oyster Shell, and containing all the animal matter, which is expelled by the process of burning, and 200 cent. of phosphates; therefore, in comparing their intrinsic values, we find that one bushel of ground Oyster Shell, is worth more than twice as much as one bushel of burnt Oyster Shell. (See essay by Editor of the American Farmer, Dec. No. 1852.) Feb. 1-11 JOHN BARKER.

## CUMBERLAND NURSERIES,

Near Carlisle, Pa.



THE Proprietor of the above Establishment, in drawing the attention of the public to his present stock of Fruit, Shade, Evergreen, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Vines, &c. would call special attention to his stock of well-grown Apple Trees, embracing one of the most complete collections of varieties to be found in the country.

As evidence to this last assertion, permit him to draw your attention to the Reports of the various Horticultural and Pomological Societies, as well as State Fairs, held in this and the adjoining States for the last few years.

All trees carefully labelled and packed for distant transportation, and no further charge than to cover cost.

Catalogues given gratis to all post paid applicants, who will please enclose a Post Stamp to prepay the same.

All orders directed to the Proprietor, Carlisle, Pa., or to E. Whitman & Co. corner Pratt and Light or to Didier & Bros. Pa., near Franklin street, will be punctually attended to.

Feb. 1-21

DAVID MILLER, Jr., Proprietors.

## LIME FOR SALE, FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

The Gas Light Company of Baltimore have for sale "OSTERSHELL or GASHOUSE LIME" in quantities to suit purchasers, at the low price of 3 cents per bushel.

Chemical analysis shows this Lime to be better adapted—as a fertilizer—to much of the soil of the State of Maryland, than "Stone Lime."

See Dr. J. Higgins' (State Agricultural Chemist) Report for 1852, page 36 to 41 inclusive. JOSEPH BROWN, Sec'y. BALTIMORE, Sept. 14, 1853. Oct 1-17.

## LIME.

THE subscribers are prepared to furnish Building and Agricultural Lime at the depot on the Back Basin, corner of 5den and Lancaster sts., which they will warrant to give satisfaction, it being burnt from purest Lime Stone, equal to any found in the United States. Orders may be left with WILLIAM ROBINSON, No. 15 Hollingsworth-street, near Pratt.

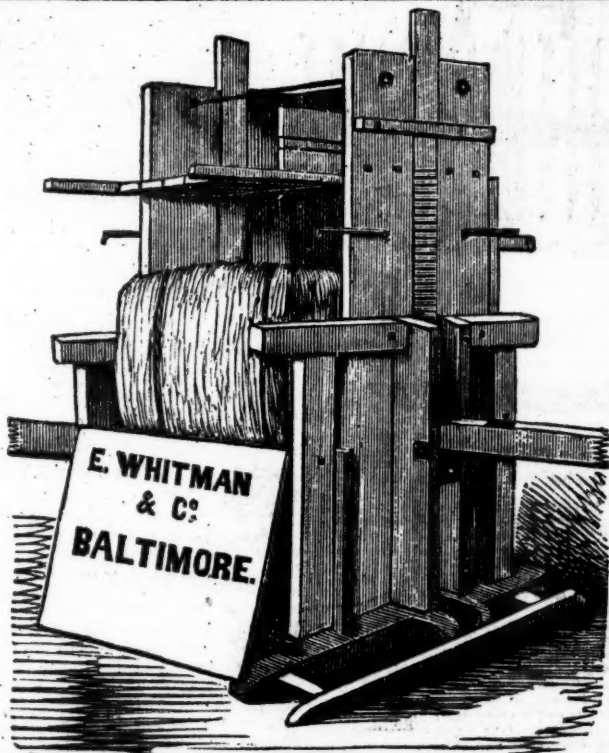
FELL & ROBINSON, City Block



**THE \$50 PREMIUM.**

The **HIGHEST PRIZE of \$50** was again awarded to **E. WHITMAN & CO.**, by the **MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY**, at its fifth Annual Fair held at Baltimore, in October, 1852, for the **LARGEST and BEST DISPLAY** of **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY**, being the **Fourth Time** they have taken the **Great Prize**. They were also awarded \$197 in **Special Premiums**, making in all \$247, which is more than was awarded to all the other Exhibitors of agricultural implements, thus showing that they have the **most extensive and best assortment of VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY**. Farmers and Planters being apprised of these facts, will at once see that it is to their interest and advantage to call and examine their stock at corner of Light and Pratt streets, Baltimore.

dec. 1

**E. WHITMAN & CO.****100 WHITMAN & CO'S PREMIUM HAY PRESSES.**

**E. WHITMAN & Co.** have manufactured and sold every **HAY PRESS** that has ever received a Premium of any kind in the United States.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society awarded them a Premium of \$20 in Oct. 1851, and \$40 was awarded in 1850 and 1851, by the Maryland State Agricultural Society, and again at the trial in Sept. 1852—\$50 was awarded to John Merryman, Jr. Esq. for one of **WHITMAN & CO'S MANUFACTURE OF HAY PRESSES**.

We are now manufacturing a large number of the above **HAY PRESSES**, many improvements added, which have been suggested by experience, and we can now recommend our **Presses as being superior to all others**.

With our experience and the facilities we now have at our new works at Canton, we are prepared to furnish a better Press and at less price than any other manufacturer in the country.

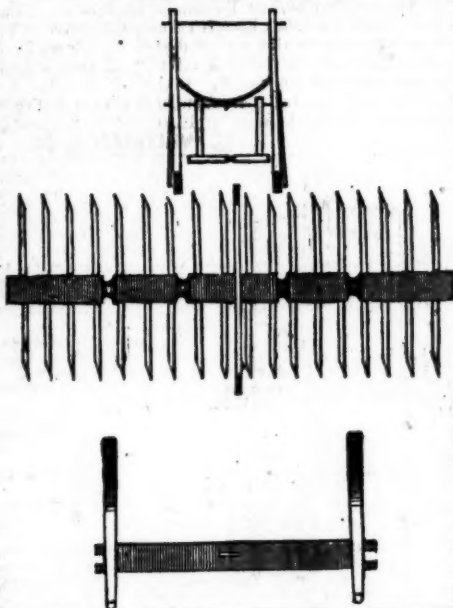
Prices of our improved Premium Presses are according to size and quality, from \$75 to \$150. Farmers and others in want of a good Press at low price will please give us a call.

We are also manufacturing, on a large scale, **MACHINERY and IMPLEMENTS** for Farm purposes of every description, and can fill orders with dispatch and on the most favorable terms.

oct. 1

**E. WHITMAN & CO.**

## Johnson's Improved Revolving HAY AND GRAIN RAKE.



This Rake is got up in detached pieces, so as to make it convenient for transportation and storage,—and so complete that any pair of shafts and handles will fit on any rake of my manufacture.

My improvement in this Rake consists partly in the manufacture, and partly in the construction—First, in having a machine for rounding the necks, which makes them all the same diameter;—then, another machine for cutting out the ends of the handles and shafts, of a corresponding curve, so that when they come together they fit;—next, in rivetting the press hooks firmly to the head;—then by having a cast iron moveable plate, bolted on the underside of the press rods, so as to lengthen or shorten them, thereby preserving a uniform height in the handles.

The above Rake can be obtained of the subscriber at his residence, or at his Mills near Newark, Delaware, either Wholesale or Retail. They can also be obtained at my Agents established in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, of which extensive notice has already been given.

These Rakes have been found to be the most economical now in use, saving their cost at a single day's raking of Hay or Grain. They have also been found very useful in taking straw from a thresher to where it is wanted to be stacked.

The utility of this Rake is so well established and extensively known, that it is deemed unnecessary to dwell much upon its merits in this advertisement.

Great care is taken by the subscriber in the selection of materials for those Rakes, both of wood and iron; and having been engaged in their manufacture successfully, since the year 1818, a period of more than thirty years, he is very desirous that the high reputation which they have heretofore maintained should be sustained. It is therefore his wish to dispose of his Rakes, as far as practicable, by Wholesale. Dealers will do well to send in their orders at an early day, which will be promptly attended to by the proprietor,

London Grove, Chester Co. Pa.

WM. JOHNSON.  
mh 1-11\*

### Baltimore County Farm For Sale.



THE subscriber intending to move out of the State, is desirous to sell his FARM, situated in Long Green Valley, 13½ miles from Baltimore, on the Belair Turnpike. This is one of the best improved Farms in the county, containing 123 acres—about 120 acres under cultivation—limestone bottom land, and the balance in first rate timber. There is an Orchard of 150 choice Apple Trees, in full bearing.

The improvements consist of a large Stone Barn, and a Frame Barn, a large Stone Mansion House, a Stone Meat House, a Stone Spring House, Ice House, Wood Shed, &c.

The above improvements are new, and have been put up in the most substantial manner, within the past four years. The Fences are new, and principally Post and Rail. There is water at the Barn, Hog-pens and in every field.

There are five churches within four miles, a merchant and Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Blacksmith and Wheelwright shops on the adjoining place.

For terms, apply to D. H. LECHE, Fork Meeting House Post Office, Baltimore county, Md.

Mh 1-31\*

### To Brick Makers.

THE attention of Brick Makers is respectfully called to Booth's new Patent BRICK MACHINE.

This Machine is the most simple and effective of any ever invented.

With six hands and two horses, it can temper clay, and mould Ten Thousand Bricks per day, delivering them on boards, from polished metallic moulds, without using sand, dust or water—thereby making the most perfect and smooth surface, suitable for front brick, without the necessity of re-pressing.

The simplicity of its construction is a sufficient guarantee for its durability.

Its cheapness also renders it worthy of every Brick Maker's notice.

Rights for using will also be disposed of at very low rates. For further information inquire of

JOHN BOOTH, Patentee, Mobile, Ala.

I have appointed C. H. MINGE, of Mobile, Alabama, my Attorney in fact, and general Agent for the United States. All applications for its use must be made to him.

Mh 1-11

JOHN BOOTH, Patentee.



### Lawn Grass Seed, &c.

Just landing at New York from the London packet and daily expected, 45 Casks and Sacks ENGLISH GARDEN

and FIELD SEEDS, including the following preferred English Lawn Grasses, viz: Hard Fescue, Sheep's Fescue and Crested Dog's-tail, which with Kentucky Blue Grass, Red-top or Herds Grass, White Clover, &c. now in store, forming an assortment of Grasses for Lawns that cannot be surpassed for beauty or durability. For quantity per acre, directions, &c. see Am. Farmer of last February. We also notice the following Seeds, which will be received at the same time, viz: Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beet Seed, Belgium Carrot, Ruta Baga or Swedish Turnip, Ray Grass, Scotch Oats, Spring Vetches, several new sorts Peas, Cabbage and other Vegetable Seeds, Early Potatoes, &c. In store, as usual, a large and general assortment of FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS. Also, the Osage Orange.

mh 1-2t

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.

62 Light St. Baltimore.

**RUFFIN ON CALCAREOUS MANURES.**—A new edition, revised and enlarged by the author, is just published by J. W. Randolph, Richmond, Va., at \$2 per copy. Also, the "Plantation Book," price \$2 per copy; and the same enlarged for Cotton Plantations, \$2 50. Can be sent by mail for 16 cents each. Cole's Fruit Book, 50 cts.—A Treatise on the Hot-house, by Leuchars, \$1 50—Hogg on the Carnation, \$1 25—Buis's Gardener, 75 cts.—Coleman's Practical Agriculture of Europe—American Farmer's Encyclopedia—Philippe's Companion to the Orchard—Kenrick's Orchardist—Foy's Guide to the Orchard—Allen's American Agriculturist—Allen's Diseases of Animals—Breck's Book of Flowers—Wiggin's Farmer's Instructor, &c., &c. For sale at the Office of the American Farmer. mh 1-14

### Poudrette, Bone Black, &c.

**POUDRETTE** from the Lodi Factory.  
**ANIMAL CARBON** and **PULVERIZED BITUMINOUS COAL**, for sale in lots to suit purchasers by

WILLIAM CHILD.

feb 1-2\*

No. 78 South street, Bowly's wharf.



First Premium at the Maryland State Fair; also, at Mechanics' Institute—1852.

O. NICHOLS'

**Patent Corn & Cob Crusher & Pulverizer,**  
For Crushing Corn, Cobs, Bark, &c.

The Patentee, in presenting his new invention to the public, deems it not necessary to flood the community with a long catalogue of recommendations, but desires only to state the facts as they exist, and then leave all interested parties to decide for themselves, when they shall have had ocular demonstration of its operations, whether the Patentee is justified in making the following guarantees—

1. This machine is warranted to crush double the amount of any machine of the kind in the United States, before it requires repairing.

2d. It is warranted to crush four times as fine as any other in the country.

3d. It is also warranted to operate with one-third less power than any other mill that has ever been presented to the public.

4th. It is warranted to crush Oats and all other grain of like dimensions, the necessity of which is yearly becoming more apparent, as grain must be denuded of its coating, or pellicle, previous to entering the stomach of all animals, otherwise it can do the animal no good, for there are no solvents that are able to decompose the pellicle that covers the kernel of an Oat—not even nature's strongest solvent, viz: the gastric juices in the stomach of animals.

O. NICHOLS & Co.

#### CERTIFICATES.

*Dear Sir*—It is with pleasure that I am able to bear testimony to the superiority of your Corn and Cob Crusher over all others that I have ever seen or used. Though averse to puff or recommendations, a sense of justice to you and the community equally requires that I should not withhold what I do know in relation to your Machine. 1st. With your mill I will crush 30 bushels per hour of corn and cobs, with horse power. 2d. When it is done, it shall be four times as fine as can be crushed by any other machine in this vicinity, thus doing the work four hundred per cent. better, and with two-thirds or one-half the usual power. The Beal & Hale machine I know, and the Beal I have used; and I consider your machine more in advance of them than they are in advance of the old Bark mill.

Respectfully yours,

Geo. S. Wood.

LOWELL, September 28th, 1852.

O. NICHOLS—*Dear Sir*—It affords me much pleasure to bear willing testimony to your numerous and oft-repeated improvements upon the Beal & Hale Corn and Cob Crusher, and as the first instigator of that machine, I hesitate not in saying that you have added improvement to improvement until you have made, as the Patent Office has so decided, a new machine entire, and rendered the old machine, with all its former improvements, entirely worthless. The manner in which it crushes Oats and all other grain of the like dimensions, entirely surprises me.—Wishing you all the success which your valuable machine merits, I remain your obed't serv't.

B. S. Hale.

F. B. DIDIER & BRO.,

mh 1

Wholesale and Retail Agents,—BALTIMORE, Md.

#### Large Asiatic Fowls and Eggs.

THE choicest variety of great Chin-India and China Fowls, comprising Brahma-Pootra, Cochins, Hoang Ho, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Imperial Chinese or Mandarin FOWLS, just received from Dr. J. C. Bennett, Great Falls, N. H. Also, the best GAME BIRDS, including Sumatra Pheasant, Sumatra Ebon, Earl of Derby's, Lord Sefton's, Cheshire and English Raven Games, all warranted pure. I will sell a few pair of the above varieties this season, and promise an early spring supply of pure Chickens and Eggs of all the above kinds. Orders promptly attended to; Eggs and Chickens carefully forwarded to all parts of the Union. Address,

DR. G. W. LAWRENCE,  
Catonsville, Baltimore county, Md.

qec 1-4\*

#### PLANTATION BOOK.

**JUST PUBLISHED**, the Plantation and Farm Instruction, Regulation, Record, Inventory and Account Book, for the use of managers of estates, and for the better ordering and management of Plantation and Farm business; in every particular, by a Southern Planter. Order is Heaven's first law—*Pope*. Price, \$3; a large edition for the use of Cotton Plantations—price, \$2.50.

**CONTENTS**—Actual number of Pounds to a Bushel, Articles received for the use of Plantation, Brick Kiln, Birth of Negroes, Balance Sheet, Cows, Cultivation, Contents of a Corn Crib, Clothing to Negroes, Diameter of a Horse Mill, Deaths of Negroes, Directions how to use this Book, Expenses and Sales for the Year, Form of a Contract with Manager, Force of a Draught Horse, Horses, Hogs, Instructions to Managers, Implements, Journal of Daily Record, Manure Tables, Mechanical Power, Effect of the Labor of an Active Man, Inventory of Negroes, Oxen, Washington's Letter to his Steward, Plantation Management, Police, Ploughing Rules, Planning Distances, Physician's Visits, Quantity and Value of Produce made, Quantity of Work of a Man and Two Horses, Rules for the Government and Discipline of the Negroes, Medicines, Rotation Tables for Cultivation of Crops, Rural Economy, Sheep, Steam Engines, Stock and Implements, Tools, &c. used by Negroes, Weight of Materials, Weights and Measures, Wind Mills, Water Wheels, When a Horse Draws to Advantage, &c.

There are extra sheets for monthly and yearly reports, for the use of those who do not live on their farms.

This Book is by one of the best and most systematic farmers of Virginia; and experienced farmers have expressed the opinion, that those who use it will save hundreds of dollars.—*Richmond Whig*.

"We hope many Farmers will buy the work, and make an effort to keep things straight."—*Southern Planter*.

"The form is concise and methodical, while it embraces every thing appropriate to such records."—*Plough, Loom and Anvil*.

"A friend in whose judgment we have great confidence, and who is one of the best farmers in Virginia, assures us that this publication is one of real value to Southern Agriculturists."—*Southern Literary Messenger*.

(*Q*—This book is for sale by J. W. Randolph, Richmond, Cushing & Bailly, Baltimore, and by all other Booksellers—and at the Office of the "American Farmer." mh 1-1)

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—LABOR SAVING

**MACHINERY.**—*GEORGE PAGE, & CO.* Machinists and Manufacturers, Baltimore st. West of Schrader st. Baltimore, are now prepared to supply Agriculturists and all others in want of Agricultural and Labor-saving MACHINERY, with any thing in their line. They can furnish Portable Saw Mills to go by steam, horse or water power; Lumber Wheels; Horse Powers of various sizes, ranging in price from \$85 to \$190, and each simple, strong and powerful. Their *Horse Power* and *Thrashing Machine*, they are prepared to supply at the low price of \$125 complete; the *Thrashing Machines* without the horse power, according to size, at \$30, 40, 65 and \$75; Improved Seed and Corn Planter; Portable Tobacco Press; Portable Grist Mills complete, \$165. feb 1

#### GUANO—GUANO.

**500 TONS PERUVIAN GUANO**, direct importation, and warranted equal in quality to any in the market. The Guano is put up in good strong bags, and is in fine shipping order. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, at the lowest market rates, by

WM. ROBINSON, No. 4 Hollingsworth st.

near Pratt st. wharf, Baltimore, Md.  
Also, PATAGONIA GUANO, BONE DUST, Building and Agricultural LIME, for sale on the best terms. jo. 1-1f

**FOR SALE**, at 25 per cent. less than they are actually worth, 1 of E. WHITMAN & Co's 2 Horse RAILWAY POWER THRASHER and STRAW CARRIER, complete—thrashed about 1500 bushels wheat—price \$140, cost new, \$175.50. Also, a one horse Power and Thrasher, complete, of same make, and in good order—price \$75. Inquire at this office. feb 1

#### ROBERT B. PORTER, IMPORTER OF HARDWARE,

**AND Dealer in Bar Iron, Steel, Castings, Springs, Axes, Mill, Pit, Hand and Circular Saws, Axes, Hatchets, Wrought and Cut Spikes and Nails, Patent Horse Shoes, Anvils, Vices, &c. Agent for Rees & Hoyt's Premium Leather Bands, Goodyear's Metallic Packing—Foundry and Smiths' Bellows, for sale on best terms at No. 55 PHATT STREET, Baltimore.** feb. 1-3f

### A Card to Farmers.

#### SOLUBLE ALKALINE PHOSPHATES WITH PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE subscriber is now manufacturing and has for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, the above article. It is warranted to excel Peruvian Guano on all soils, and act with more certainty under any circumstances. As a top-dressing for wheat, it cannot be equalled—the ammonia of the Guano is fixed, and the Phosphates are soluble in water.

It contains all the elements of the wheat crop in a soluble form, and can be applied in the spring, thus insuring the crop against the ravages of the fly, and causing it to stool freely where thinned by any accidental cause. It will, on an average, double a crop of fifteen bushels per acre, and add greatly to the value of the land. The increase on poor land will be in a much greater proportion, and the subsequent improvement of the soil in a corresponding ratio. Each lot made and sold will be carefully analysed, and its quality fairly tested by Dr. David Stewart, well known for his great accuracy in the analysis of soils and manures, and his certificate of the quality will accompany each lot, so that the purchaser may confidently rely on getting an article unequalled in fertilizing power. Compounds suitable for other crops of grain and grass, tobacco or vegetables, and to suit different soils, will be prepared to order and guaranteed as above. Price, \$40 per ton—Terms cash.

WM. TEEGU,

Manufacturing Chemist,

Office, No. 64 Light street, Baltimore.

Samples of soils will be analysed by one of the most competent Chemists of our State; and the manure necessary for it will be made from the formula furnished by him. mh 1-12

### Ault's English Garden Seed.

JUST received per steamers Atlantic and Pacific our usual supply of first rate English Garden SEEDS, consisting of the various kinds of Peas, Beans, Cabbage, Lettuce, Broccoli, Carrots, Parsnips, Celery, &c.—all of which are warranted of our usual first rate quality.

Also, white and yellow Sugar Beet, Mangel Wurtzel, Skirving's Ruta Baga Turnips, Yellow Hybrid Turnip, Field Carrot, &c. for sale wholesale and retail, by

SAMUEL AULT & SON,

Corner Calvert and Water streets.

mh 1-11

### 20,000 Osgae Orange Plants,

FROM Seed sown last spring in a deep, rich soil. The Plants having been well cultivated, are stocky and strong. Apply at (or address through the postoffice) F. COYLE'S National Agricultural Warehouse, Washington, D. C. feb 1-31

### Agency for the Sale of Peruvian Guano

The undersigned having been appointed by the Messrs. Barreda & Brother, of Baltimore, sole agent for the importation of Peruvian Guano into this District direct from the Chincha Islands, is authorized to offer it for sale at the following prices, viz:

From 1 bag to 1 ton,	\$44 00 per 2,200 pounds.
1 ton to 5 tons,	42 50 "
5 tons to 10 "	42 00 "
10 " to 25 "	42 50 "
25 " to 50 "	42 00 "

Cash, in bankable funds.

A large deposit of guano, sufficient to meet the demand, will always be kept in store, and the bags will be branded by the agents of the Peruvian Government, which is sufficient guarantee of the purity of the article.

A depot is established in Georgetown for the convenience of purchasers residing on the Potomac river.

The barque "Marie Antoinette," direct from the Islands, has just arrived, and is now discharging.

FITZHUUGH COYLE,

Agent for the Messrs. Barreda & Bro., Washington City.

mh 1-31

### Clarke's Excelsior Churn

WILL be forwarded to any person ordering it, on the receipt of \$10, which is the price of the largest size operated by crank. Irons for the Excelsior Milk Churn, which can be made of any good iron-hopped cask or barrel, will be furnished at \$1 per set. The large size will be delivered, without charge for freight, in Boston, New York, or Buffalo; and the purchaser, with good references, can obtain the agency for the sale of the right in his county, at one-half the value of the sale, in Maryland and Virginia. This Churn is suitable for any dairy of ten to thirty cows. For further advices apply, at any time, post paid, to

GEO. B. CLARKE, Patente,

Leonardsville, Madison County, N. Y.

mh 1-11

### Prize Durham Bulls for Sale.

DARBY, 6 years old, of the "Magnum Bonum" strain—"Col. Dick," 3 years old, from Cox's stock. These animals are the property of John Merryman, Jr., of Baltimore County, for each of which he received a prize at the Maryland State Agricultural Show last fall. They are ordered to be sold low, to reduce stock. For further information, apply in person, or by letter, to

ANDREW McBRIDE,

mh 1-31 Hayfields, near Cockeysville, Baltimore Co., Md.

### TO AGRICULTURISTS.

A CHEAP SUPPLY OF PHOSPHORIC ACID, or PHOSPHATES, (the valuable element of Bones,) PHOSPHORITE IN FINE POWDER, from the Mines recently opened in New York. The price to be regulated by the proportion of Bone Ashes (the equivalent) which it yields on analysis. Each parcel accompanied by a certificate showing the proportion of Bone Ashes as above; the weight of this, which represents the Phosphoric Acid, will be charged at 2 cents per pound.

On the same principle, the Phosphorite prepared in the form of "Biphosphates" with sulphuric acid at 4 cents per pound for each pound of Bone Ashes it is capable of forming as above, without any charge for other elements with which it may be associated either naturally or artificially.

The average cost of the powdered Phosphorite at these rates, will be about \$30 per ton. Terms, cash on delivery—6 per cent discount when over 10 tons are purchased.

EVAN T. ELLICOTT, 140 West Lombard st.

### GUANO! GUANO!! GUANO!!!

A SUPERIOR article of Patagonian Guano, the quality of which may be adjudged from the following remarks, made by Dr. Jas. C. Boothe, of Phila.:

"The 45.4 parts of Magnesia, contains 38.75 parts of Phosphoric acid. The Guano is of excellent quality, containing nearly one-half of matter of the highest value in agriculture, besides one-fourth of organic matter, in a good state of application to the soil."

The above Guano is the cheapest article in the market—Peruvian Guano not excepted.

I invite the attention of Farmers and others to the Analysis, which may be seen at our place of business. This Guano will be sold on the most accommodating terms, by

ROBERT TURNER,

47 South Frederick street.

N. B.—All descriptions of FIELD SEEDS, GROUND PLASTER, BONE DUST, &c. &c. Mh 1-21

### Improved Super-Phosphate of Lime.

THE undersigned is the sole Agent in Maryland for the sale of this celebrated manure, manufactured by Prof. Mapes, of Calcined Bones, Sulphuric Acid, Peruvian Guano, and Sulphate of Ammonia. Sold at Manufacturer's prices, (3/4 cents per lb.) in bags of 160 lbs., and 20 cents per bag for transportation from New York. N. E. BERRY, No. 150 Lombard St. Baltimore.

SEED POTATOES—Nova Scotia Mercer Potatoes—a very choice selection received direct from the grower, above. Mh 1-11

### Instruction in Analytical Chemistry.

THE undersigned propose to receive a limited number of Pupils, to be instructed in General and Analytical Chemistry, especially in reference to Agriculture and the arts, including the assay of ores, metals, &c. Facilities are offered equal to any institution in the United States; and a course of instruction can be completed in a much shorter time than elsewhere, as, instead of being restricted to an hour or two in the Laboratory, students will have the benefit of the whole day. Terms, \$50 per quarter. Address

JAMES HIGGINS,

CHAS. BICKELL,

Baltimore, Md.

Mh 1

### AGENCY.

I OFFER my services as agent for the sale and purchase of Lands, Stock, and Poultry of all kinds; also, the employment of laboring men and overseers; all of which will be attended to for a small commission, and I refer persons wishing to employ me, to the officers of the Maryland State Agricultural Society. All letters (post-paid) will receive prompt attention.

MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH,

Harrisonville, Baltimore Co., Md.

mh 1-31

FOR SALE.—Two fine DEVON BULL CALVES, dropped in Aug. last—well bred and well trained by their age. They will be sold delivered in this city 1st May, at \$40 each. Apply at this office. mh 1-11

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